

COTTON-GRAIN
BLOC TO BACK
FARM-AID BILLSouth-Midwest Conference
in St. Louis Adopts Program
on McNary-Haugen LinesTHIRTEEN STATES
ARE REPRESENTEDJoint Plans Call for Govern-
ment Aid in Handling Farm-
ers' Export Surplus

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17 (Special).—Farm organization delegates and leaders from the grain and cotton states, meeting here in a joint conference to perfect and announce a national policy for agriculture, have outlined a program designed to unite the Middle West and South for common agricultural relief legislation, along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill.

The declaration of policy was formulated at a closed meeting last night, attended by more than 300 men who listened yesterday to addresses by William Hirth of Columbia, Mo., temporary chairman; Dr. Tait Butler, Memphis, Tenn., permanent chairman; Judge Xenophon Cayre of Missouri, secretary; A. D. Waldauer of Memphis, attorney for cotton co-operatives; Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois; Dr. W. B. Kilgore, president of the American Cotton Exchange, and T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas.

The statement reiterates the demand for government aid in handling the exportable crop surplus, much after the manner proposed at the last session of Congress.

Greater Farm-Aid Support

The temper of the visitors, as shown by the statements applauded and the reports of the delegates, South, indicated a much more universal support of such legislation at the coming session of Congress than at the recent session when four more supporting votes in the Senate would have changed the result there, while a score in the House switched the bill from "No" to "Yes" on the McNary-Haugen bill would have altered the outcome in that body.

There was little discussion at the conference of the situation in the grain belt. The speakers dwelt on cotton and the difficulties the growers face as the result of two large crops in succession. Reports from the South were that farmers there were slow to turn over to the financing corporations now in process of being formed, the cotton these concerns must have. The McNary-Haugen bill would have altered the outcome in that body.

There seemed to be little difference of opinion among the delegates, even when a discussion of the national policy was reached. A draft made by the committee on arrangements, in session here two days preceding the conference, furnished the basis for the discussion. The tendency to hold a less bitter attitude toward those opposed to farm relief legislation along the lines desired was noted.

Breaking Men from Lines

References to the obliteration of party lines and the bursting of bonds of tradition and partisanship in the interest of agriculture, were applauded. Both the administration and the minority party in Congress were criticized for their failure to place agriculture on an equality with other business.

Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were represented.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 17 (Special).—Education and organization, rather than relief legislation, was the keynote of the opening sessions of the twenty-second annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

This solution was voiced by John E. Martineau, Governor-elect of Arkansas, by W. C. Landson of Washington, D. C., member of the Federal Board of Tax Review, H. G. Keeney of Omaha, Neb., member of the board of directors of the union, and by Dr. George L. Sande, president of the Arkansas State Farmers' Union.

Judge Martineau declared that in his opinion the people of the country were turning too much to the Government for relief in farm problems. He advised the farmers to concentrate their efforts on better roads and better schools and urged diversification of crops. With improvement of farm living conditions, the farm would be made more attractive to the better educated boy and girl, he declared.

Voting delegates from all sections of the United States to the number of 108 are in attendance, besides many fraternal representatives, according to A. C. Davis, secretary-treasurer, of Springfield, Mo.

Dinner on Thanksgiving
to Cost Average of \$6.40

CHICAGO (AP)—America's Thanksgiving dinner will cost about \$175,000,000, it was estimated by Miss Marie J. Johnson of a bureau here, some \$19,000,000 more than it did last fall.

With the principal dish expected to sell at 6 or 7 cents more a pound than a year ago, a \$12,320,000 bill for potatoes and one of \$3,300,000 for the pumpkin pie, she reckoned the cost of the turkey and all the trimmings will average \$6.40 a family.

Grangers Unite in Demand
for Export Debiture LawFor First Time Eastern Farmers Join Those of
West in Support of Movement

By a Staff Correspondent

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 17.—The National Grange will put all of its resources behind a drive in Congress for an export debenture law effective with the 1917 crop as the result of the vote of the sixteenth annual convention of the organization. With 26 states supporting the project and only one state master opposing it, the Grange will for the first time be arrayed definitely behind such a request for farm relief.

In the last session of Congress the Grange declined to endorse the McNary-Haugen bill and therefore was in a negative position. This year it will be asking for a positive measure on which both eastern and western farmers have united. Every state represented east of the Mississippi voted yes on the proposal in the convention.

Heretofore the attitude of the eastern farmer toward the western one has been interpreted to be "this is your trouble, not mine. Dig your own hole." It is expected that the sympathetic support of the easterners in the convention will have its effect in turning eastern congressmen toward the support of a bill for debentures.

"This plan to equalize the losses which the farmers sustain by exporting their products for sale at the world market price would mean at least \$1,000,000 annually to my state," declared a representative from the corn belt.

Other delegates believe that the cotton or the live stock states would benefit more largely even than the cotton or wheat states under the plan, these four staples being the ones designed to be protected under the proposed law.

The resolution as passed by the convention is: "Whereas agriculture is basic and the continually increasing agricultural depression is affecting the prosperity not only of the agricultural people but of the entire Nation and whereas our staple agricultural products are in world-wide competition with like products in other lands; and whereas such surplus products are not receiving the benefits of the protective tariff;

Resolved, That the National Grange endorse export debenture plan for farm products and recommend that legislation be enacted by the next Congress making such plan operative beginning with the 1917 crop."

A resolution has been introduced which charges that American steamships have been used to ship goods outside the 12-mile limit. The resolution provides for a thorough investigation by the National Grange, executive committee and the presentation of the facts to the prohibition authorities, if substantiated.

Postal Rates Revision
A revision of the federal postal rates to permit farmers to ship small products direct to city consumers and to receive from the city such packages as library books is wanted by the delegates at the convention.

The discussion of postal rates came up under a resolution introduced by John E. Abbott, state master of Maine, State Grange, opposing putting the present rural free delivery routes under the contract system.

"Most of these routes are being carried by men known in their localities as honest and reliable," said John E. Abbott, state master of Maine, State Grange, opposing putting the present rural free delivery routes under the contract system.

The present rates deprive the farmer from shipping his small products to the near-by consumer at anything like a proper profit, the delegates asserted. They say that with smaller rates a city dweller would be able to order a shipment of eight or 10 pounds twice a week, including eggs, and during the short season, such produce as radishes, sweet corn, peas and beans would be available.

A committee was authorized to prepare a standard form for interchange of credit information.

Both Would Gain
"Both consumer and producer would gain a repeal of the present prohibitive rates and a substitution of a charge which would make possible the delivery of light fresh fruit without chewing up all the profits," said a prominent official.

"Similarly the farmer would be able to receive a profit from the city," continued the official, "particularly library books which the Grange has for some time asked the Post Office Department to accept at smaller rates permitting liberal circulation of those who live 18 or 20 miles from city."

If the carrier were permitted to pick up our products at a fair postal rate and bring back to us reading matter both the farmer and the city dweller would be better off."

A resolution calling for a rise in the tariff on tomatoes is also under consideration at the request of A. G. Ensor of Maryland.

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—In order to determine the velocity and direction of the wind at various levels and give the information to all mail pilots and any other aviators desiring the service, the weather bureau at Seattle has begun releasing colored balloons regularly from the top of the Hoge Building, the weather bureau headquarters.

Twice each day, at dawn and again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a balloon, its color black, red or yellow depending upon the visibility, is sent up. Each balloon is weighed before released and inflated with gas sufficient to give it a rate of ascent of 180 meters per minute. Its progress is watched through a theodolite, and readings of the angular elevation of the balloon above the horizon made once a minute as long as the balloon remains within range of vision of the telescope. In this way the direction and velocity of air currents at various levels is obtained.

M. B. Summers, the weather observer, says that this information is at once telegraphed to the district forecast office at San Francisco and never information also is given to each mail pilot concerning the best levels at which to fly, and to any other aviator desiring knowledge of the upper air conditions.

"This expansion of the weather bureau's activities," said Mr. Summers, "is being made in 22 stations throughout the United States, most of them along the transcontinental air mail route. Three of the new stations are being established on the Seattle-Los Angeles route, the others between Seattle being at Medford, Ore., and Los Angeles."

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Chicago Hopes to Stop
Too Heavy Drainage

By the Associated Press

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 17

D E F E A T or amendment of the Rivers and Harbors Bill

which is to come before the Senate next month, will be urged by the American members of the Great Lakes Harbor Association of the United States and Canada.

The present diversion of water through the drainage canal is under permit from the Secretary of War, but if the Rivers and Harbors Bill is passed as it stands, it is claimed, the diversion of 3600 feet a second at Chicago, will be more difficult to overcome than at present, and the issue now before the Supreme Court will be practically checked.

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ENGINEERS SEEK
MORE EFFICIENT
TRUCK SERVICEAutomotive Group's Conven-
tion Talks Improvements
in Maintenance Systems

Improvements in mechanical construction and maintenance which will make the motor vehicle a more stable and efficient unit in the transportation system were described at the convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers which opened its second-day session this morning at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Extensive experiments are being made looking forward to the development of both motor trucks and coaches, which will enhance riding comfort, durability and safety of operation.

The society is particularly concerned in fostering progress along these lines, and the owners of motor trucks, service managers, and other engineers gathered for this convention are likewise laying special emphasis upon the need of improved maintenance.

Latest Upkeep Methods
Latest methods of engine upkeep and new devices used for maintenance were described by F. B. Whittemore of the International Motor Company who read a paper prepared by A. H. Liepert of the same firm.

J. F. Winchester of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey discussed the truck maintenance system followed by his company.

Mr. Whittemore said that he favored a flat-time wage basis for mechanics in motor-vehicle maintenance departments, contending that the type of work done in the shop is more important than the number of hours worked.

He likewise recommended that patrons be charged on a flat rate for specific repair jobs.

Instead of a technical session in the afternoon, the attending members were taken in motor coaches to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the Standard Oil Company, to see the engineering equipment of the former and the inspection and repair methods and tools of the latter.

Guides were provided by D. A. Gordon, of the Institute, and Frank Filter of the oil company, to conduct the visitors through the establishments and call attention to the most interesting things to be seen.

Exacting Service Demands
An owner of a motor truck should be able to obtain from stock in the service station any required replacement part for his vehicle, and in large cities to get it at any time of the day or night and on holidays, Mr. Whittemore explained.

The owner expects to find an organization of men who are experienced in the repairing and rebuilding of his particular make of vehicle and to receive honest technical advice based on superior knowledge. Speed and accuracy in the repair work are often of greater interest to him than the cost of the work.

The achievement of satisfactory service depends, he said, upon the direct control and supervision by the vehicle manufacturer over the policy, personnel, methods, location, size and equipment of the service station.

Superior service can be rendered only by organizations having the best facilities, experienced mechanics, and tools and fixtures especially adapted to each repair operation.

His own company controls the stock of replacement parts in more than 100 service stations in such a way that branches in different geographical territories can draw upon the main stock.

On Gasoline Substitutes
Coal as power, its chemical value and the use of coal by products, were the central topics in the three meetings of the day's conference. Outstanding in the morning session, at which two engineers from Paris and one from London spoke, was the paper by Paul Dumanois, chief of the French Air Service, on a substitute for gasoline, which, he said, was successfully demonstrated in France recently, both in automobiles and airplanes.

This substitute is a mixture of methyl alcohol, he said, commonly known as wood alcohol, and products derived from coal. It was used in an automobile that ordinarily consumed 10 gallons every 42 miles, being a 1921 model of 10-horsepower.

"There were consumed with the methyl alcohol 12 gallons of fuel, and the speed, maintained almost constantly above 40 miles an hour, had been carried beyond 50 miles an hour. Under these conditions, the saving in calories in comparison with gasoline amounts to 15 per cent," Mr. Dumanois said.

"During this test, moreover, the temperature of the water in the radiator was considerably lower than when gasoline was used. This with an atmospheric temperature about 30 degrees, it was possible to cover, at speeds between 35 and 50 miles an hour, without ventilation, a distance of 65 miles without the temperature of the radiator water exceeding 70 degrees."

Proceeding Mr. Dumanois was Gen. Georges Patart, consulting engineer of Paris, France, who discussed the industrial transformation of bituminous coal into organic technical products.

Various processes he described in detail, but said that distillation appears to be the most convenient preliminary treatment. During distillation, he said, gases produced could be utilized for the production of synthetic ammonia and oxygenated organic compounds. He predicted a most important place in industry for oxygenated organic products and, in particular, the alcohols obtained when started with gasified bituminous coal.

Dr. R. Leasing, of London, an engineer, believes the world is standing at the threshold of a new era in the utilization of coal. He discussed the ash problem, saying one of the most important features of it lies in the branch of coal carbonization.

Revolutionary Changes
The coal particles become entrained by the vapor, issuing therefrom. These vapor-forming bubbles, or casings, around each and every particle, and reduce friction to such a degree that the angle of repose of the coal becomes horizontal, level.

"As long as vapors, or gases, are issuing from the particles, the coal retains its liquid-like condition. Its range is from the low temperatures at which distillation first commences, right through to the highest distilling temperatures, but the heating must be gradual."

"When it becomes possible to treat coal as a liquid instead of a solid, the coal industry and all coal technique must undergo a change. The minimum of coal carbonization, its burning, its carbonization, and its gasification will be affected. It looks as though a big industry has to be done all over again."

The same speaker declared that carbonized coal dust offered a solution to the problem of making American cities smokeless. It is a perfect fuel, he declared, for all central power plants and all steam-raising plants and furnaces. Carbonized powder, he explained, could be converted into lumps of all desired shapes and sizes, which would burn smokelessly, leaving no ash or cinders. He said that the use of carbonized powder would be a great step toward making American cities smokeless. It is a perfect fuel, he declared, for all central power plants and all steam-raising plants and furnaces. Carbonized powder, he explained, could be converted into lumps of all desired shapes and sizes, which would burn smokelessly, leaving no ash or cinders. He said that the use of carbonized powder would be a great step toward making American cities smokeless. It is a perfect fuel, he declared, for all central power plants and all steam-raising plants and furnaces. 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GARAGE PERMIT APPEAL PLANNED

Citizens of Three Back Bay Streets Study Procedure Next to Be Taken

A meeting of the St. Stephen, Gainsborough and Hemenway Streets Association was held in the Church of the Messiah, corner of St. Stephen and Gainsborough Streets, last night to determine what action should be taken in the appeal against the granting of a permit for the construction of a garage at 127 St. Stephen Street. A. A. Sutherland, an attorney and legal advisor of the association, reviewed the case heard recently by George C. Neil, State Fire Marshal. Mr. Sutherland outlined the steps which the association must take in meeting the garage petitioners in taking the case to Alfred P. Foote, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and further, to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

Hearing Postponed
The Rev. William E. Gardner, pastor of the Church of the Messiah and a member of the association, addressed the meeting on "Parking in the Streets." It was learned at the meeting that the hearing which the case was to have received before Mr. Foote at the State House today has been postponed for a week or 10 days.

In the election of officers Amos Weston was re-elected president. Other officers elected were: Paul O. Nafe, vice-president; Day Baker, secretary; and Mrs. Margaret Butters, treasurer. These officers were also elected to the board of directors in addition to the following: The Rev. Mr. Gardner, Miss Mary Huppertz and Isador Gordon.

Committees Appointed
Special committees were appointed to act upon the following: noisy night parties, automobile parking, noisy dancing halls and restaurants, midnight garbage collecting and a permanent committee on streets. The names of members and the committees to which they were appointed follow: Committee on noisy night parties: E. G. Stenberg, chairman; Mrs. Frank McAllister, Mrs. Edgar Bross, Mrs. George Downs and Mrs. Edward P. Clark; parking committee: Day Baker, chairman; Mrs. Mary Slye, Mrs. M. B. Blood, Mrs. M. V. Ritchie and Mrs. Florilla P. Jones; dancing halls and restaurants: Mrs. Mabel Rogers, Miss Rose E. Roulstone and Mrs. Ritchie; midnight garbage collecting committee: Edward P. Clark, chairman; Burt Blood and Walter Watson, Charles E. Welch was appointed chairman of the permanent committee on streets.

TRAFFIC AND CRIME UP FOR DISCUSSION

Herbert A. Wilson, commissioner of police, and Michael H. Crowley, superintendent, discussed the advisability of establishing a night, Sunday and holiday traffic force at a conference with captains of various divisions at headquarters yesterday. Ways and means were discussed for improving conditions in certain districts and Mr. Wilson called for the stricter supervision of patrolmen while on street duty.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Banquet, Society of Automotive Engineers, Copley-Plaza, 7:30.
Club night, "France and Her Problems," Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.
Address by Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, dinner of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.
Meeting and dinner of the Old School-boys of Boston, Young's Hotel.
Artist recital course, "Macbeth," by Jessie Eldridge Southwick, Emerson College of Oratory, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8.
Annual banquet of Canadian Club of Boston, Hotel Somerset, 6:15.
Meeting of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Tremont Temple, 7:15.
Fair, Florence Crittenton League, Copley-Plaza, afternoon and evening, continues through tomorrow.
Meeting of the Yale Club of Boston, Boston City Club, dinner, 6:45.
Meeting of Norwich Club of Boston, University Club, 6.
Meeting of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, Hotel Vendome, dinner, 6:30.
Meeting of the Boston Retail Credit Men's Association, Hotel Westminster, dinner, 6:30.
Music
Jordan Hall—Paul Dougenec, pianist, 8:15.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Boston Opera House—Harry Lauder, 8:20.
Hollis—"The Wisdom Tooth," 8:15.
Park—"Love in a Mist," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Butter and Egg Man," 8:20.
Repertory—"Arms and the Man," 8:15.
Shubert—"Lady Fair," 8:15.
Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 8:15, 8:15.
Wilbur—"This Woman Business," 8:20.
Copley—"No. 17," 8:20.
Art Exhibitions
Boston Art Club—Prints by American artists.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Arthur P. Novak.
Albert Felix Schmitt.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 27 Palmont, Sunday Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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- ???
- (1) Has President Coolidge abandoned the World Court cause? —Editorial Page
 - (2) What important advice was given a woman on washing dishes? —Women's Interprises Page
 - (3) What county "went Indian" at the recent election? —Press of the World
 - (4) How may one banish doubts as to one's place in the world? —What They Are Saying
 - (5) How was the German screen version of "Faust" received? —Arts Page
 - (6) Can air transport pay? —Editorial Page

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

HARTFORD READY TO RECEIVE THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

General Committee Completes Program for Reception and Entertainment of More Than Thousand Business Men and Large Group of Women

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17 (Special).—Connecticut's committee of arrangements has prepared a fitting reception and entertainment for more than 1000 business and a large group of women who will come from the six New England states to attend the second annual New England conference on Thursday and Friday.

Henry Trumbull, manufacturer of Plainville, who is chairman of the general committee, has received approximately 1000 written acceptances from delegates, but as was the case at the first New England conference at Worcester last year that number is expected to be increased by several hundred, not counting the many women expected to be present.

The men will be kept occupied by conference sessions, Mr. Trumbull said today, but the women will be free to enjoy themselves. A special committee headed by Mrs. John H. Trumbull of Plainville, wife of Governor Trumbull, has been appointed to entertain the women.

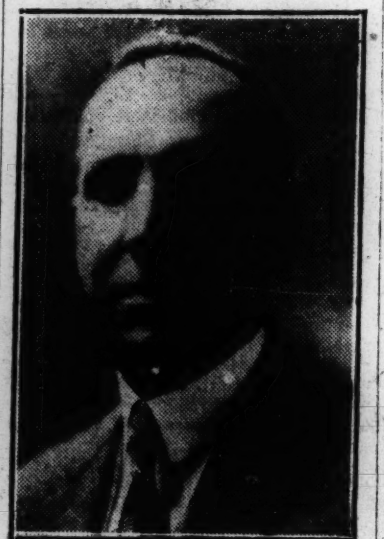
Tour of the City
Mrs. Trumbull has made arrangements for an automobile tour of the city by the visiting women on Thursday afternoon preceding a reception at the Hartford Golf Club. On Friday morning late arrivals and others unable to take the tour on Thursday will be driven through Hartford's business and residential sections. The headquarters of the convention will be at Hotel Bond where the registry booths have been set up on the mezzanine floor. One booth has been assigned to representatives from Vermont and New Hampshire, another to be used jointly by Maine and New Brunswick, and Connecticut and Massachusetts will have one each. The fifth booth will be used solely by the women visitors.

Registration will begin at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At 8 o'clock tonight there will be a reception of advance delegates by the Connecticut council and entertainment committee. Wives of the council members and delegates will have a special entertainment program. A unique plan has been devised to assemble the delegates at their respective hotels and to collect them in the Broad Street auditorium of the Hartford Public High School where the conference sessions will take place.

Thursday noon a five and drum corps will visit the hotel lobbies in turn, and all delegates and visitors

will fall in line behind the corps and go to Hotel Bond for the first luncheon to be given by the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. After the luncheon the delegates will follow the five and drum corps up Asylum Street past the railroad station to Broad Street. The route to the auditorium will be posted with placards showing the way for the convenience of the visitors.

Guests of Honor
Although the women will not take an official part in the sessions of the conference, they will be represented



HENRY TRUMBULL
Chairman of General Committee of New England Conference.

at least once officially by the presidents of the federations of women's clubs of the six states who have been invited to be guests of honor at the conference. Many of the women will attend the sessions, but for others the two days will be free for certain amusements.

The big event will take place on Thursday evening, when the entire assembly will be the guests of Gov. John H. Trumbull at a complimentary dinner in the ballroom of Hotel Bond. Because the ballroom cannot accommodate the crowd, tables will be set up on the mezzanine, and loudspeakers will be installed so that those not in the ballroom can hear the speeches and entertainment.

Accommodations have been made for at least 25 reporters, representing leading newspapers in New England as well as trade papers and magazines. A special room will be set aside for their use in the high school, equipped with special telephones and typewriter facilities.

The luncheon, Thursday and Friday noon, and the Governor's complimentary dinner Thursday evening will be held in the Bond, but in each case the assembly will adjourn to the Broad Street auditorium for the sessions and speeches to follow.

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MOTOR FINANCE ON HIGH PLANE

(Continued from Page 1)

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act to bring embezzlement and conversion of motor vehicles within the scope of the act and to subject embezzlers "to punishment commensurate with the offense."

Indorsement was given to the motor vehicle certificate-of-title and anti-theft section of the uniform motor vehicle code recently recommended for enactment in the states. Twenty-one states have already adopted certificate-of-title acts of more or less uniformity and these were reported "the most effective means known for preventing theft, conversion, and embezzlement of automobiles."

Insurance of accessories, other than standard equipment, was disapproved. It was agreed that in used car transactions the amount paid the dealer "should not exceed Blue Book appraised value or the value set by some other recognized published standard."

The practice of some finance companies of giving automobile dealers rebates in one form or another is unfair competition, it was declared.

The installment plan is not dangerously mortgaging the future of the country, declared Milan V. Ayres of Chicago, who recently made a survey of installment business for the American Bank Association.

The annual sale of goods, exclusive of real estate, stocks and bonds, on the installment plan in this country amounts to \$6,179,000,000. On this total, the average outstanding debt is \$2,638,000,000, or 47 per cent of the sales, Mr. Ayres said.

The largest installment business is done in automobiles, 75 per cent of all cars being sold on the installment plan. Eighty per cent of trucks are thus sold. The average first payment is one-third of the purchase price and the time to pay out 12 months. The average carrying charge is 10 per cent of the deferred payment.

According to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the average retail cash price of passenger cars is \$866 and of trucks \$1350.

The average down payment on used cars was estimated at 40 per cent, while the average carrying charge is 15 per cent. Total sales of used cars on the installment plan amounted to \$961,000,000 and the outstanding debt on such cars \$329,000,000. The average installment debt for cars, both new and used, was given as \$1,378,000,000.

The total installment debt is but a very slight proportion of the national income estimated at \$70,000,000,000, Mr. Ayres said. Even in the most severe depressions only a very small percentage of the people are without income, he declared. Those who buy on the installment plan, he added, owe at one time less than 4 per cent of our income on short installment paper representing merchandise payments.

The total owed on installments due on merchandise and on real estate is about 11 per cent of the national income.

Mr. Ayres announced an estimate that \$185,000,000 worth of clothing is sold on the 10-payment plan and of this amount \$46,000,000 is paid in installments.

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cash and the rest is deferred. The installments are paid out in about two and one-half months, he said. There is no carrying charge. Only 5 per cent of all the outer clothing is sold on installments. This system was credited by Mr. Ayres with being of benefit to the merchant.

Probably 90 per cent of subdivision lots are sold on installments, it was reported.

MRS. SHERMAN ASKS THANKSGIVING DAY BE HOME FESTIVAL

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An appeal for the return to the celebration of Thanksgiving as a distinctively home festival is made by Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in the following open letter issued from the federation headquarters here:

"For 305 years we Americans have been celebrating annually a day of thanksgiving, presumably with grateful hearts, but assuredly with joy, and feasting. It is particularly appropriate that in this year of remembrance of 150 years of independence we should plan our Thanksgiving Day to conform, in spirit at least, to that first great day in which the pilgrims gave thanks for simple shelter and abundant crops."

"In memory of those early homes and on behalf of the millions of homes represented in the General Federation of Women's Clubs I appeal to the Nation."

"To return once more to the custom of bringing the guest to one's own fireside."

"To make the Thanksgiving Day of 1926 a memorial to family life, to center it in that most American of all American institutions, the home."

"To break the habit of public feasting with its noticeable lack of half-heartedness."

"To make of the day an occasion for sharing with friends the heartwarming atmosphere of beloved and intimately treasured homey things of life."

WALSH CERTIFICATE EXPECTED NEXT WEEK

If present arrangements materialize, David I. Walsh (D.), Senator-elect from Massachusetts, will receive his certificate of election from Frank G. Allen, acting Governor, next Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Since Monday the council has been at work on the vote cast in the recent state election. The canvas of the vote for state offices was completed this morning and now the members are working on that cast in connection with the two referendum questions. It is expected the official vote will be announced next Wednesday.

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Funds Given to Renovate Antiques Society Landmark

Harrison Gray Otis House Trustees Give \$5000 to Add to \$30,000 Gift, and Will Add More Under Certain Conditions

The trustees of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities have announced that \$5000 has been added by the board to three gifts of \$10,000 each given to the fund for completing the program of restoring and furnishing the recent additions to the Harrison Gray Otis House. The trustees were willing to increase this \$5000 to \$10,000, provided \$50,000 in other gifts was raised by Nov. 15.

The arrangement of the newly added properties at Nos. 14 and 16 Lynde Street is in pursuit of a desire that the society may henceforth have an adequate, permanent museum wherein to house its valuable and comprehensive collection of New England antiquities.

The geographic future of this old house, which was built in 1795 and has for some time been owned by the society, has also been permanently safeguarded by the securing of two lots in the rear of Nos. 10 and 12 Lynde Street, used now as a new site for the house when the widening of Cambridge Street necessitated the removal of the house from its old site.

Having moved the house, the board of trustees is now engaged in putting the society's New England Museum on a new basis. The additional space was obtained by the acquisition of Nos. 14 and 16 Lynde Street, on a sound footing. It is the sentiment of the trustees of the society that, inasmuch as Boston is now, as it always has been, the capital of New England and is the old chief town of the Puritans grown to metropolitan dimensions, it is thus the recognized center of New England affairs and becomes the logical place for a permanent New England Museum.

Such an institution, so placed, should tend to grow rapidly in museum objects, equipment and wealth, and it is to speed such a museum on its career that the society has undertaken this program of the amplification of its properties.

The Otis House has long since proved inadequate for the constantly growing collection of the society. The transforming and remodeling of the two Lynde Street houses into a museum which will be fireproof, provides the society with three floors in one house and four in the other and will practically double the present space the society devotes to its collection.

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Bridge Lamp, hand decorated, \$31.50
Easy Chair, upholstered in washable and antique leather, \$68.00
Macey Sectional Bookcase, oak, mahogany and walnut finishes, decorative top and turned leg base, \$38.50

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hance the reputation of the society for preserving on permanent view visual symbols of the earlier days in Boston history.

IOTA ALPHA ELECTS NORTHEASTERN MAN

Prof. James W. Ingalls of the Department of Civil Engineering at Northeastern University has been honored by election to Iota Alpha by University of Michigan's Beta chapter. Iota Alpha is a national honorary fraternity in several graduate schools of engineering. Professor Ingalls took graduate work in transportation and highway engineering at Michigan last summer.

He is a graduate of Dartmouth

LORD D'ABERNON ON CURRENCY

Ex-British Ambassador
Speaks on Question of Ger-
man Stabilization

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 17.—Certain views regarding currency questions generally held by economists may undergo considerable revision when the entire history of German currency from the period of depreciation to the present stabilized conditions are studied, according to Viscount D'Abernon, the ex-British Ambassador in Berlin, addressing the Royal Statistical Society here.

"One of the most dangerous heresies regarding foreign exchange is the supposition that it is fundamentally dependent upon the balance of trade," said Lord D'Abernon. This, he said, "has been responsible for much which is erroneous. . . . The prevalence of the belief in this theory has probably retarded stabilization for nearly two years. This theory has been based upon the confusion between the influence which effect the wave movement on the surface with the more powerful forces governing the tidal action below. The surface may be ruffled—the tide flows on."

Enthusiasm for Saving
Lord D'Abernon mentioned Germany's present enthusiasm for saving and explained the situation as follows: "One of the most interesting facts regarding German inflation is that while the state practically defaulted upon its public debt, and while the total loss to creditors, public and private was not less than £10,000,000,000, the effects have not been to diminish the saving habit. From all parts of Germany it is now reported, the desire to put money in the savings banks and other institutions is wider than before the war. The fear that a debtor may not observe his engagements is overpowered by the consideration that he has not much to repay, having cleared off all the earlier indebtedness." That a nation's currency may experience stabilization without a gold backing was another of Lord D'Abernon's points.

"It is worthy of notice," he said, "that Germany's reorganized currency was not based upon gold. There was no gold to base it upon, and no foreign country was at that time prepared to supply the necessary bullion. Confidence was created through restriction, assisted by a more or less illusory mortgage, thus constituting a combination of physical and metaphysical elements which future currency reformers would do well to study."

"There was a kind of ironical justice in the fact that those classes which in the end suffered the most heavy losses from inflation were the most favorable to it in its early stages. They imagined that loans contracted at a given date, repayable six months later in paper would then be repaid on very advantageous terms. But currency depreciation

did not remain moderate and all the profits thus acquired were destroyed when the crash came."

While Lord D'Abernon "did not mention France, it is believed he had the French problem in mind in his concluding remarks. "Stabilization," he said, "requires the strict limitation of currency amount and a formal proclamation of the limitation of such nature as to inspire belief. The German example suggests that it is also necessary to adopt, first, a definitely fixed and unalterable exchange level maintained by the national bank and other institutions, adequate funds and an adequate purpose, and, second, a new currency replacing the old discredited currency, public confidence being more easily accorded to a new issue than a restored one, and, third, an imaginative element stimulating public confidence in a new issue."

BRITISH STRIKE BENEFITS REICH

German Railway Revenues
Increased by \$25,000,000—
To Help Export Trade

By Wireless
BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The British coal strike has increased the revenues of German railways by \$25,000,000 this year, which extra profit will be used for lowering freight rates for exports. Thus the peculiar situation arises that through the British coal strike Great Britain is furnishing Germany with financial means to compete more successfully with British industry on the world's market.

Although the German railway administration has been converted into a private company by the Dawes agreement it is still incurring voluntary losses by lowering freight rates in order to help Germany's export, thereby faithfully adhering to the policy of the railway administration before the war when the Reich, which owned the railways, did everything to enable Germany to compete with other nations on the world's market.

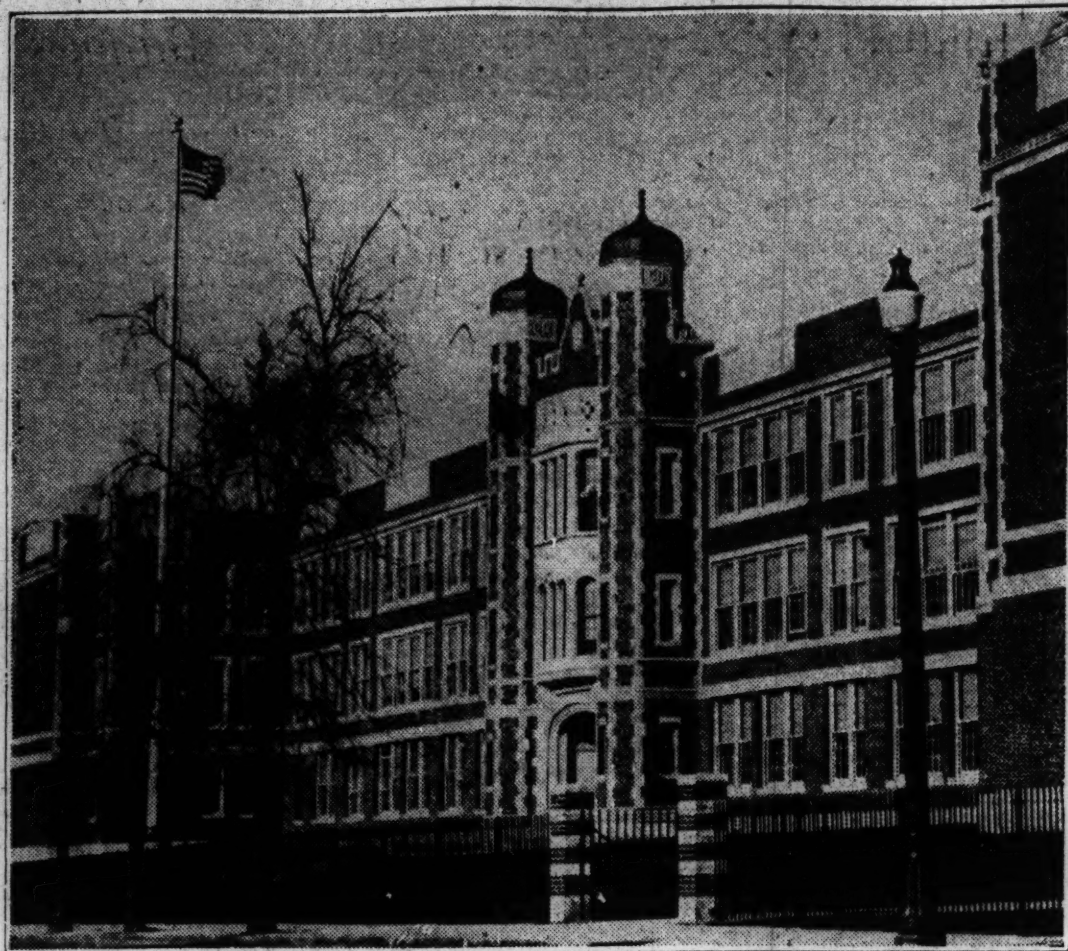
Special freight rates have been introduced for iron and steel products, ore, fur, hides, grain, potatoes, sugar, concrete, and for shipments to German ports in order to help German shipping companies.

Although the British miners' strike appears to be approaching its end, the German railways will continue to profit by its after effects until the middle of next year, it is believed in railway circles here.

Doubts are voiced as to whether peace will be maintained between the mine owners and miners for a period of three years, as provided for by the new agreement, unless the owners modernize their mines. For in their present condition, it is said here, they will not yield sufficiently high profits to benefit the miners materially.

The British Government, it is held, will, therefore, probably compel the mine owners to reorganize their mines as soon as possible.

Front of the New Eagle Hill School



MANY TAKE PART IN OPENING EXERCISES
Flag Presentation and Raising and Parade of Cadets With Band, Add to the Brilliance of the Display Under Bright, Sparkling Skies.

NEW \$1,500,000 SCHOOL OPENED

Mayor Nichols Officiates at
the Exercises of East
Boston High

Impressive exercises marked the opening of the new \$1,500,000 East Boston High School at Eagle Hill this afternoon with Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor, school officials, alumni, teachers and pupils, including the cadets with their band, participating.

Exercises for the pupils, which preceded the public opening, were featured by the presentation of a silk American flag by the Women's Relief Corps, which was raised on the plaza in front of the new schoolhouse.

Mr. Nichols officiated at the public opening. Other speakers included Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools; Francis E. Slattery, chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission; Dr. Frederick L. Bogan of the school committee; James E. Maguire, president of the East Boston

High School Alumni Association, and John J. Douglass (D.), Representative from Massachusetts.

This evening the high school alumni will hold a reunion, and members from various parts of the country are planning to be present. Prize flags which the school has won in competition with other schools since 1880 are to be presented at the reunion. There are 53 of these flags.

The new building is of red brick trimmed with limestone and is Tudor in type. It is said to be one of the most modern in design and equipment and has besides 21 classrooms, two study rooms, two machine shops, a woodworking shop, biological, chemical and physical laboratories, mechanical drawing rooms, commercial geography rooms, free-hand drawing rooms, lecture room, elementary science room, household arts room, sewing room, millinery room, library, administration office, luncheon room, assembly hall, gymnasium, locker rooms and a teachers' room.

Arrangements for today's exercises were made by a committee including Mr. Maguire, Miss Ursula Magrath, James Gaddiman, Headmaster Bertram C. Richardson, John F. Elliot, Lucy R. Beadle, Ralph G. Caruthers, Benjamin A. Delano, Wellington Bond, A. W. Noll, Thomas A. Nilsen and William G. Smith.

PLOTS MAKE FRANCE UNEASY

Press Protests Against the
Attitude Adopted by
Benito Mussolini

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 17.—Despite the declarations of Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, that Franco-Italian relations have entered a new phase, considerable sentiment is still manifested in France at the astonishing revelations of Italian diplomatic intrigue expressed through the employment of police agents, spies and contrivers of bogus plots on French soil. It is not possible lightly to brush aside the responsibility of the Italian authorities for the imbroglio of conspiracies, treacheries and agitations.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, in a French prison, unquestionably received Italian police money, though posing as an anti-Fascist leader, and presumably rendered specific services to the Fascist régime, particularly

making it possible to foment anti-French feeling.

French newspapers point out that Signor Mussolini coolly ignores these maneuvers in his statement that everything has been arranged between France and Italy. They also protest that Signor Mussolini still accuses France of being a meeting place for conspirators. Nevertheless, it is obviously the desire of Signor Mussolini to close up incidents which cannot reflect glory on Fascism. He promises to moderate the transports of the Italian press.

As the French Government is satisfied with having uncovered these plots and put Signor Mussolini in a more reasonable mood it is indeed probable that the whole affair will be allowed to languish. It is unlikely that Signor Mussolini will venture to push anti-French diplomacy in the present circumstances. It is noted, however, that the idea of a redistribution of colonial mandates has been stimulated, Italy, besides Germany, was practically omitted from the number of recipient powers when mandates were given.

In this matter Germany and Italy have identical interests. Whether this will make them rivals or cause them to work together on a colonial policy remains to be seen. Their situation is curiously alike, both are overpopulated, both are rapidly growing, while Signor Mussolini's attitude recalls that of the Kaiser.

This plain statement of the situation is necessary, but the excitement of the past fortnight will be salutary if it compels France and Italy to face the facts. Politically, the deliberate arousing of hatreds, jealousies and suspicions must cease, and diplomatically efforts must be made to come to a clear understanding about possibilities amid the confusion of Mediterranean colonial ambitions.

GOVERNMENT LOAN GIVEN TO TELAVIV

By Wireless
JERUSALEM, Nov. 17.—The Government has started taking a practical interest in Tel Aviv, an all-Jewish town whose finances were sadly reduced during the building and trade slump, leaving the municipality heavily indebted. The Government has just granted a \$150,000 loan at bank interest to pay off pressing obligations. The first municipal elections in Jerusalem since before the war will be held shortly, and the Moslems and Jews are already campaigning for the mayoralty and the council.

BULGARIA ISSUES ELECTION FIGURES

By Wireless
SOFIA, Nov. 17.—Complete returns show that in the district elections held on Sunday the Government candidates received less than half of all the votes cast. In eleven out of fifteen districts the Opposition parties polled more than the Government.

The Agrarians, voting independently and in local coalitions with the Democratic and Liberal parties, cast 300,000 votes against the Government's 500,000.

Princess Shops Like Any Girl; Just-a-Bit-Shy Prince Is Aide

Nicolas of Rumania Gives Expert Advice on Toy Coal
Loader for Little Michael—Queen Marie Asks for
"Something Cheaper" Than \$18,000 Coat

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—A toy coal loader for little Michael, books each for sister Irene and sister Elizabeth—a princess does her holiday shopping like almost any other girl.

The coal loader that loads was for the son of Prince Carol, and the books were for the Queen of Greece and Queen Elizabeth of Yugoslavia, and Princess Ileana threaded crowded aisles of Chicago department stores to purchase her gifts.

Prince Nicolas smiled his way along, quite as self-consciously as any brother helping his sister shop, until it came time to provide for their nephew. They took the coal loader after the Prince determined that the thing would really work. They shopped while Queen Marie

was buying things to take home, and although the Princess did get a billfold for her brother-in-law, the King of Greece, authentic reports said they purchased not one necktie.

Alert American shop girls and saleswomen took Queen Marie into tow, and before she left a large department store she had bought five fur coats, with others to be sent to her suite for inspection.

One of the coats the Queen tried on was priced at \$18,000. "Oh," said Marie, quickly slipping out of it. "Please show me something cheaper."

Passing through the gift section, the Queen suddenly stopped and addressing a salesgirl said:

"I'd like to see that pretty bottle. It would look very pretty in a room." The "pretty bottle" was a carafe of green bronze enamel, and it may find its way into the collection of King Ferdinand.

At a luncheon at the Union League Club the Queen delivered a mild reproach to persons who have suggested that her American trip was planned with commercial motives or that she is here in the interest of a loan to her Government.

"It is true, as you say of me," she declared, "that I came to America to 'put Rumania on the map.' If you have liked my face please do not detach it from Rumania. I am here to defend my country. Rumania is my work, my love, my children, my family, my all."

JAVA ARRESTS 'RED' LEADERS

House Search Reveals Plans
for Outbreak—Sugar
Plantations Quiet

BATAVIA, Java, D. E. I., Nov. 17 (AP)—Communist activities which last week culminated in revolutionary outbreaks, extend to every part of Java.

Twenty-five rioters are reported to have been killed when 500 of them attacked last night the garrison at Laboen, but were repulsed. Twenty-nine prisoners were brought to Mene.

The arrest of Moentals, described as the ring leader at Cheribon, led to the discovery of the whole conspiracy in Central Java. An investigation has revealed that 10,000 handbills were distributed during the past few months, in which plans for a simultaneous outbreak throughout Central Java were set forth.

Thirty agitators, including the notorious Muhammad Ali, were arrested at Soerabaya.

House searches have yielded important information about plans for an outbreak in East Java. The principal Communist leader there named Hardjono was arrested at Batavia yesterday.

All is reported quiet in Javan sugar plantations.

The local press emphasizes that only a very limited part of the community was involved in the disorders which, the papers say, were entirely due to outside Communist influences. The newspapers demand exemplary punishment to prevent further spread of the movement.

Agitators in Western Java are said to have established a base for arms and ammunition at Singapore, India. Several persons were killed or wounded in attacks there.

OLD NEWGATE PRISON WILL BE PRESERVED

EAST GRANBY, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Old Newgate Prison, recently sold at auction to settle an estate, will be preserved as a landmark and Revolutionary relic amid a modern setting. Its new owner, Clarence W. Seymour of Hartford, will turn the grounds into a picnic park, repair the broken-down walls and sentry boxes, and reopen the prison to sightseers. Fees charged will be used to restore the prison to its original lines.

The prison, modeled after Newgate in England, held many prisoners during the Revolutionary War after it had been abandoned as a copper mine. It gained fame as the first Connecticut penal institution, being used from 1793 to 1827 for that purpose. By day the prisoners toiled above ground in the shops or at the treadmill. At night, loaded with chains, they were forced to descend into the mine, 60 feet under ground, to sleep.

HEAVY IRON ORE MOVEMENT
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—The largest iron ore movement since 1918 was a factor in stimulating business in the northwest during October, reports the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank.

Whose Will Will It Be?

YOUR family and your estate are two of the chief things in your life. Yet a short delay in making a will may do them both irreparable harm.

If you make a will, you can state exactly how you wish your estate to be distributed to your loved ones. If you don't make a will, your estate will go as the law provides in such cases—perhaps in a way quite different from your desires.

Will your dearest plans be spoiled by neglect to do a duty as easy as making a will? Have your attorney draw up your will and name the National Shawmut Bank of Boston as Executor and Trustee. Thus you can make sure that your intentions will be carried out—and under careful, experienced management.

Our counsel and practical help are cordially offered without charge. It will be a pleasure to talk with you when and where you desire. If you wish, we shall be glad to have you bring your attorney with you.

Write for our booklet: "The Shawmut Plan for Conserving Your Property"

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84 Cambridge Street

Beacon-Charles Office:
69 Beacon Street

Huntington Avenue Office:
248 Huntington Ave.

Stuart-Tremont Office:
230 Tremont Street

South Station Office:
168 Summer Street

Harrison-Essex Office:
28 Harrison Ave.



THREE-SUITE GROUPS MARK CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT

Two of Four Three-Story Units Face Beacon Street—Others Overlook Charles River—Each Part Has Four Open Fireplaces and 11 Large Rooms

Instead of shooting skyward 10 or more stories, a group of four apartment houses at 360-390 Beacon Street soon to open have been held to three stories. Two of the buildings face Beacon Street while two face the Charles River. The architect has reproduced the old colonial type. The suites are unusually large, each one occupying an entire floor. There are three suites in each building and are identical in design. Each suite contains 11 rooms, a storage room, laundry and five baths. The living rooms measure 18 feet by 26 feet. There are four open fireplaces in each suite. The passageways which separate each unit are wide enough to make the apartments light. The buildings are of brick construction with white stone trimmings. The windows on each of the floors vary in length. The ground floor windows are shorter than those on the top floor. The second story windows are usually arched. There are small wrought iron balconies under the bay windows on either side of the front while the central window of each unit is of colonial design with an ornamental fan-shaped stone above the window. The co-operative plan whereby the tenant-owner purchases an interest in the project has been adopted by T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and J. B. Boardman, the building managers. Ralph Harrington Doane is the architect.

An important transaction has just been closed in the South End where Oscar Long purchases from Ernest W. Allard the property at 6-14 Union Park Street. It consists of lot of 3273 square feet and a four-story and basement brick building, with several stores and apartments. There is a total assessed valuation of \$24,800. This sale was negotiated through the offices of Meredith & Grew and William Pease O'Brien.

J. Frederick Clune reports that final papers have been recorded in the sale of the estate of Albert J. Tower of the apartment block at 1055-1064 Beacon Street, corner of Carlton Street, Brookline, consisting of 24 apartments and the lot of land containing 21,751 square feet. The assessed valuation of which \$49,000 is on the land.

SHOE WAGE REVISION HEARINGS NEAR END

Haverhill Arbitrator to Visit Competing Centers

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 17 (Special).—Announcement has been made that the wage negotiations before the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration, which involve petitions for a general revision of prices paid in the local industry on joint petition of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, will end on Nov. 30.

Edwin Newdick, chairman and neutral arbitrator of the board, at that time will take the case under advisement and review the evidence and statistical information submitted. Before rendering a decision it is probable that Chairman Newdick will visit competing centers in the East and New York, from which much of the competitive data placed before the board was acquired. The local unions this week are completing the presentation of evidence which will probably be completed within a few days. The manufacturers' association will submit its case to the board next Monday, according to the original schedule. It is understood that the union desires an average increase of about 15 per cent and the manufacturers desire a reduction of that amount.

The board's decision under the terms of the peace pact must be rendered not later than Dec. 20. The findings become operative Jan. 1, 1927.

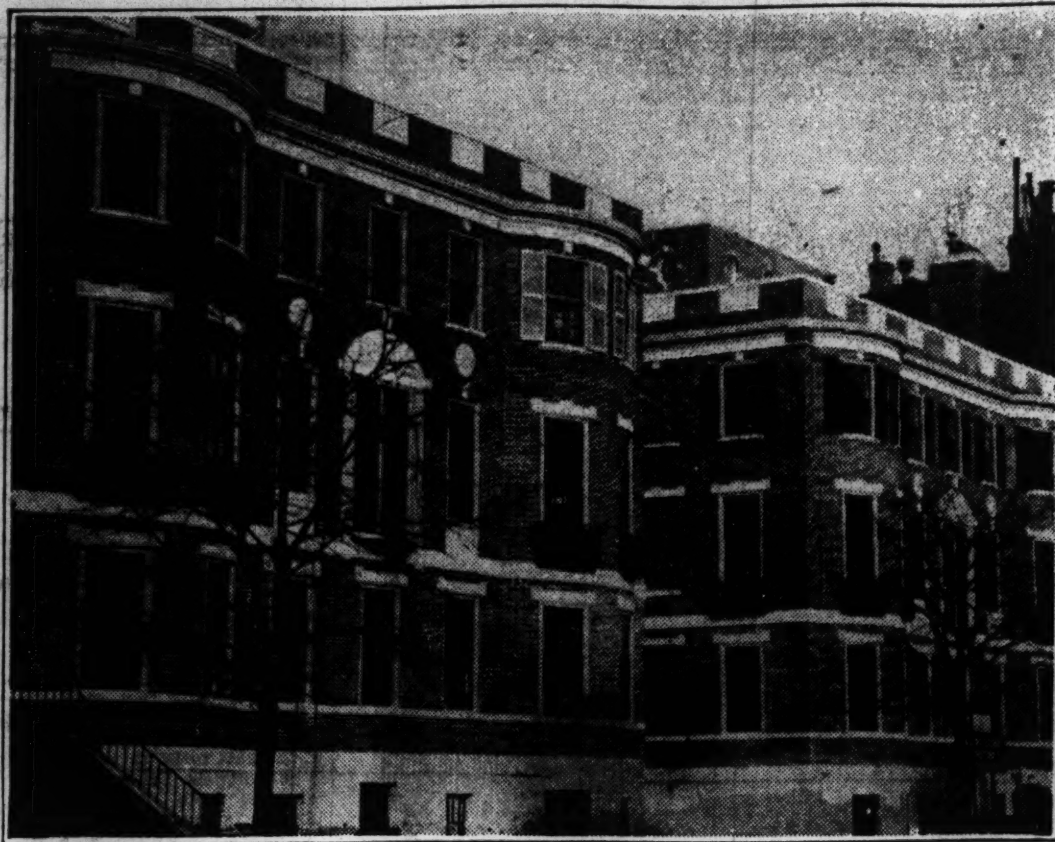
MERGER OF COTTON MILLS GOES AHEAD

Pepperell-Massachusetts Proposal to Go to Stockholders

By the Associated Press
The plan of a proposed merger of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company and the Massachusetts Cotton Mills already approved by the trustees and directors, will be sent to stockholders of both corporations within a few days. Earlier conversations on the subject were brought to a head today.

"It is understood that both bodies will recommend a plan of merger to their stockholders," it was stated at the close of the meeting. The plan will not be made public until it has been placed before the stockholders. The Pepperell Company operates a mill of 250,000 spindles at Biddeford, Me., a bleachery at Lewiston, Me., and a mill of 250,000 spindles at Orono, Me. The Massachusetts mills have 160,000 spindles at Lowell and 102,000 spindles at Lindsae, Ga. The Pepperell Manufacturing Company reported on Oct. 21 a net profit of \$616,530 for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, in contrast to a loss of \$412,056 a year ago and to the situation in many New England mills. The profit was equal to \$8.04 a share on the 7668 shares. Sales for the year were valued at \$13,044,335, a decline of \$651,056. There is in reflection of an 11 weeks' strike at the Biddeford plant, the report of the treasurer said. The profit and loss surplus was \$3,303,198. Total assets were \$12,962,163, compared with \$12,847,656 a year ago.

New Apartments Designed in Small Groups



Group of Four Three-Story Co-operative Apartments at 360 to 390 Beacon Street.

ITALIAN DESCRIBES FLIGHT OVER POLE

Gen. Nobile Lauds American and Norwegian Companions

Gen. Umberto Nobile, Italian explorer, gave an illustrated lecture in Symphony Hall last evening on his flight over the North Pole. He related the story of the expedition, the difficulties encountered, and the triumph achieved. He lauded the American and Norwegian companions who shared the journey. The lecture was well attended and the general interest in the subject was evident.

Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, who has been active in promoting real estate development in that city, where he reduced the tax rate \$5 this year, will be the chief speaker at a dinner of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to be held in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building this evening.

YALE NEWS WOULD BUILD A TUNNEL FOR 'NOISY' ELM STREET

Says It Would Benefit the University More Than All the Gifts of Buildings

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP).—To obtain "peace and seclusion" for Yale men, the Yale Daily News today suggests a plan whereby Elm Street, one of the city's principal highways leading from the business section, would be eliminated for two blocks. The plan would run through the heart of the university.

MISS LEGINSA DEPICTS PHILHARMONIC IDEALS

To make the best in music obtainable by all the people is one great object of the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Miss Ethel Leginska, organizer and conductor, told the Professional Women's Club, gathered at the Copple-Plaza Hotel yesterday for its first luncheon of the season. "Jazz" she referred to as "that horrible stuff." While much music is given over the radio, she thought that nothing could take the place of attending concerts, seeing the performers, imbibing and helping to make the atmosphere of true art.

FRANK JONES BREWERY PLANT SOLD AT AUCTION

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 17 (Special).—The plant of the Frank Jones Brewing Company, which was the hammer today, with buyers present from all over New England. The sale included all of the property situated in Portsmouth and Newington, consisting of real estate and all equipment and a farm of 94 acres containing a complete water system with pumping station and reservoir and a 100,000 gallon standpipe. The manufacturing plant proper is located on a tract of about 19 acres with thoroughly modern buildings, the entire factory property having a floor space of approximately 400,000 square feet. There are 433 parcels, and the sale will continue through tomorrow. The business was established in 1861 by Frank Jones, and was sold in 1925 to the present owners, the Frank Jones Brewing Company, Ltd., of London, Eng.

STUDENTS TO ENTER MAINE FOREST FOR NINE WEEKS STUDY

Twenty-Nine Seniors of College of Agriculture Will Observe Lumber Work

ORONO, Me., Nov. 17 (Special).—Twenty-nine seniors of the University of Maine, majoring in the forestry course of the College of Agriculture, leave their college classrooms tomorrow for a period of nine weeks, during which time they will make the deep woods of Maine their classroom and laboratory.

There is an interesting group of pastels of flowers by Dorothy Piper Neaves on exhibition at the Milton Public Library. The exhibit continues throughout November.

LITERARY 'DARK HORSES' FORM LECTURE TOPIC

"Some Current Books," the title of a new course of lectures to be given by Prof. Robert Emmerson Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the State Division of University Extension, is in response to repeated requests from many quarters.

MUSIC

Bertha Putney Dudley, mezzo-soprano, sang at Jordan Hall last evening. Her accompanist was the able and musician Mr. Henry Levine. Mrs. Dudley's program ranged widely. It included an aria from Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice," three modern Italian songs, three German lieder, four French moderns, and two groups of English compositions.

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HARVARD RIGHTS UNDER SCRUTINY

University Neutral in Matter of Land Seizure for Street Widening

The president and fellows of Harvard University neither oppose nor actively favor the proposed widening of Douglass Street, Cambridge, but they waive no legal rights in case the Cambridge City Council decides to take property of the university adjoining that street in the course of the improvement. Franklin D. Copeland, representing the university, told the council at a public hearing last night. The council referred the matter to its committee on finance.

The university has begun construction of a five-story \$200,000 office building on ground which it is proposed to take for the street. This lot, 80 feet wide, fronting on Massachusetts Avenue at the corner of Douglass Street, is the site of a building which was burned last year. Work has begun on the new structure and probably will continue, it was said, so that each day of delay in making the decision will add to the cost of obtaining the right of way. The council has not yet decided whether to take the property under consideration since June 8.

The proposal to widen Douglass Street is part of a plan to provide an adequate business traffic bridge to the new Cottage Farm Bridge to the north. The Metropolitan Traffic Bureau in Somerville, according to Prof. Charles W. Killam, chairman of the Cambridge Board and a member of the faculty of the Harvard school of architecture.

This route from the bridge would pass up Brookline Avenue and cross Massachusetts Avenue into an extension of that street into Elm Avenue to Somerville. Brookline and Elm Avenues would be widened to approximately 75 feet. The hearing last night was upon only the Douglass Street portion of the plan.

B. & A. SCHEDULES FOOTBALL "SPECIALS"

The Boston & Albany Railroad will run three special trains to the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven on Saturday, Nov. 30, the first train to leave the South Station at Boston at 8:05 a. m. and will be made up of 10 Pullman cars. It will go via Springfield, leaving that city at 10:40 and reaching New Haven at 12:35 noon. Returning, this train will leave New Haven at 6:20 p. m. The second train will leave the South Station at 8:15 a. m. and will be made up of 10 Pullman cars. It will reach Springfield at 10:50 and is due to arrive at New Haven at 12:40 noon. Returning, this train will leave New Haven at 6:30 p. m. The third train will leave the South Station, Boston, at 8:20 a. m. and will be made up of 10 or more coaches. It will leave Springfield at 11 a. m. and is due to arrive at New Haven at 12:55 noon. Returning, this train will leave New Haven at 6:35 p. m. Both going and coming these trains will make stops at Trinity Place, Newtonville and Worcester.

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Modern Ocean Travel Demands Enormous Supply of Fresh Water

In Old Days Members of Crew Were Allowed Three Pints a Day, Now They Get 15 Gallons—First-Class Passenger Uses 40 Gallons Daily

Three pints of fresh water were allowed each passenger each day by steamers bidding for stevedore business between Liverpool and this country, as late as 1886, according to the International Mercantile Marine Company, which calls attention to the fact that possibly in no other respect has a greater change taken place in ocean travel in the last six or seven years than in the consumption of fresh water on shipboard.

Results of the study, conducted by Capt. Roger Williams of New York, show that the average in first cabin, on a given number of modern liners, was found to be 40 gallons per passenger a day. Each member of the crew of these vessels received not less than 15 gallons per day, against the three pints per day allowed the crew of old-time vessels, or clipper ships. As the smallest ship in the fleet, the Council has found that it carries a crew of 500 men and the largest 1100 the quantity of water required for the crew alone runs into an enormous quantity per annum.

Except in emergency, modern ocean liners do not condense salt water into fresh for use at sea, but carry fresh water to meet all needs, including that of boiler supply, according to the survey, which points out that the condensers are merely used to condense steam back into water and thus conserve the original supply of fresh water for the boilers. Fresh water tanks occupy a large amount of space in modern liners. Boiler water is usually carried in the double skin of the hull, but bath and drinking water is contained in special tanks, that are used for no other purpose and are placed away from the skin of the hull to avoid possibility of pollution by leakage from the outside.

Fresh water is taken aboard liners and computed at the dock by the ton. The Majestic, for instance, has tanks that hold about 4750 tons; the Belgeland, 2760 tons; and the Celtic, registering 21,000 tons, carried about 1800 tons of water.

Madam, Washing Is Easy with ALL-GAS Equipment from Start to Finish

ALL the hard work of wash day can be done by three effective gas laundry servants:

You Can Wash Conveniently

with a Thor Clothes Washer. The gentle action of the machine forces the sudsy water through the soiled apparel, dissolving and freeing the million women users favor the Thor because it cleans clothes so thoroughly without wear—because it is so simple to operate, convenient and sanitary.

You Can Iron Comfortably

with the Thor Folding Ironer. The most expert hand laundresses cannot excel the work it does. And best of all you can sit down and operate it with hardly any physical effort. A demonstration will show you what a great time-saver it is over your present method, and how much easier the work will be for you.

You Can Dry Clothes Quickly

with the Snow White Cabinet Clothes Dryer in less than an hour's time. You are not dependent on the weather for the Snow White Cabinet in your laundry or cellar will remove the moisture and sterilize your clothes very quickly. Gas-heated and ventilated, it provides ample space for an average week's washing.

Come into your nearest Boston Consolidated Gas Company office and let us show you the All-Gas laundry equipment described above. These and many other helpful gas servants may be purchased with convenient low payments. Ask about them.

NEIGHBORHOOD OFFICES			
657 Washington St.	36 West St., Boston		
Codman Square, Dorchester	202 Hanover St., Boston		
566 Columbia Road	309 Broadway, Chelsea		
Upsham's Corner, Dorchester	11 Roxbury St., Roxbury		
34 Freeport St., Dorchester	399 Broadway, South Boston		
7 Harvard St.	673 Centre St., Jamaica Plain		
Brookline Village	308 Washington St., Newton		
1362 Beacon St.	683 Main St., Waltham		
Coallidge Corner, Brookline	38 Central Sq., East Boston		
149 Tremont St., Boston			

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

NEW ENGLAND EMPLOYMENT IS REPORTED SATISFACTORY

Federal Survey for October Indicates That Manufacturing Plants Throughout the Area Are for the Most Part Busy

Generally satisfactory employment conditions in the New England industries are reported by the United States Employment Service, district No. 1, Charles D. Brown, director. The report says:

"Maine—Although part-time operations continued in the textile, shoe and iron industries during October in some sections of the State, reports from other parts showed increased employment in these lines. Overtime schedules obtain in the bleaching and dye, windlass and textile industries in certain centers. Increased activity in building was reported, affording employment to a large number of artisans, one city reporting a shortage of experienced carpenters. Farm help is plentiful.

Generally Satisfactory

"New Hampshire—Industrial employment conditions throughout the State are generally satisfactory. Reports from many cities indicated that the local industries were operating on full-time schedules. Continued improvement in shoe and textile industries was noted in certain sections. The box industry is operating to capacity. Overtime schedules obtain in the printing and wire-cable plants. Building projects under construction afford employment for several hundred men, with the local supply of craftsmen in all localities adequate for the demand. A plentiful supply of farm labor was reported from all sections.

"Vermont—Industrial employment conditions throughout the State are generally satisfactory. Practically all plants are running at capacity. In those centers where there is a surplus of labor, the number of unemployed workers was materially reduced during October. The granite industry is operating at a high level. Increased employment in building activity was reported in certain centers, with a plentiful supply of artisans in every city. The demand for farm labor decreased.

"Massachusetts—Continued improvement in the major industries was reported from all sections during October. The rubber shoe factories are operating at capacity, in the textile centers, many of the mills have resumed full-time schedules, and others that have been closed for some time have reopened. The number of released textile workers was decreased during the month. The shoe industry is operating at a high level in practically all shoe centers. The jewelry plants are running with night shifts engaged and a shortage of experienced workers exists. The metal working trades continued at capacity production, with a shortage of skilled artisans reported in some of the larger cities. Building throughout the State continued at a high peak, and affords employment for thousands of men.

Boston District

"In the Boston industrial district, including Lynn, Cambridge, Quincy, Malden, Watertown, Chelsea, Somer-

ville, Braintree, Waltham, Everett, and Wakefield, continued improvement in industrial employment conditions, with a corresponding increase in employment, was noted during October. This improvement was especially marked in the rubber shoe, leather boot and shoe, and textile industries.

"In Lynn all plants are running full-time and there is very little unemployment evident. Building is active and provides work for a large number of men. In Quincy the labor supply and demand are well balanced. Extensive building operations under way keep local craftsmen well employed. Industrial employment conditions in Malden are at a high peak.

"The rubber shoe industry is operating at capacity, and a shortage of experienced workers exists. One large rubber shoe plant which has been closed reopened during the month and will give employment to 500 hands.

"In Waltham, excepting for a slight general surplus of labor, there is no unemployment apparent and all plants are running full time. The construction of a new city hall, two schools, several dwellings, and garages affords work for a number of craftsmen. The surplus of shoe workers that was reported in September was absorbed during the month. All plants are running, one iron plant working overtime.

"Extensive building projects under construction throughout the district provide employment for several thousand artisans, with the supply in all cities ample for the demand.

"Rhode Island—Reports from all sections of the State indicated excellent industrial conditions, excepting one locality which is a summer resort. Increased activity in the jewelry industry absorbed all of the released workers in this line. Increased employment in the textile industry was reported with very little surplus of this class of labor apparent. Building activities throughout the State afford work for a large number of men, with the supply of craftsmen in most cities ample for the demand.

"Connecticut—Industrial employment conditions throughout the State are generally satisfactory. The major industries are all operating and a shortage of skilled artisans in the metal-working trades exists in certain sections. Many of the plants are working overtime. Improvement in the thread industry was noted. Seasonal slackening in certain branches of the hat industry reported from one center. The rolling-mills continued on overtime schedules. Building projects under construction throughout the State furnish employment for several hundred artisans, with the supply in most communities ample for the demand. A decreased demand for farm help was noted during the month."

TEACHERS TO HEAR DR. GILBERT MURRAY

Tufts Association to Meet on "Homecoming Day"

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 17.—Prof. Gilbert Murray of the University of Oxford, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, are among the prominent invited guests who are expected to speak at the annual meeting of the Tufts College Teachers' Association next Saturday. Prof. Murray is scheduled to speak at 9:45 o'clock in Goddard Gymnasium at which time classes will be suspended to allow the student body to listen to the Regius professor of Greek at Oxford, who is also incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton chair of poetry at Harvard.

Indications that the attendance will equal, if not surpass, previous records, were shown in the number of notices received from those who have announced their intentions of attending the annual session. Coupled with the first convocation of the present college year will be the observance of "Homecoming Day" by the student body and the final football contest of the year at Tufts Oval.

Immediately following the convocation in the gymnasium, the annual election of officers and the business meeting will be held in Packard Hall. John Albert Cousens, president of Tufts College, will deliver an address of welcome, following which the Rev. Brewer Eddy of Newton will speak on "Modern Morals and the Teacher." A discussion of this subject will follow. Until luncheon time the program will consist of music by members of the student body. Dr. Marsh will speak at the afternoon session which will be held in the gymnasium.

TWO SPRINGFIELD BANKS CONSOLIDATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17 (AP)—Announcement is made here of the consolidation, subject to approval of shareholders, of the Third National and Chicopee National Banks of this city under the name of the Third National Bank and Trust Company with resources totaling \$35,000,000. It was said that the new institution will be the largest national bank in Massachusetts outside of Boston. Frederic M. Jones, president of the Third National, confirmed the report that directors of both institutions had approved the merger plan, under which George A. MacDonald, president of the Chicopee National, is to retire Dec. 31.

BANK WOMEN STUDY LOANS

"Mortgage Loans" was the subject of an address by Joseph H. Soliday at the regular meeting and dinner of the eastern group of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women in the Hotel Vendome last night. Mrs. Ruth M. Young, president of the association, presided.

FREIGHT HANDLING RECORDS BROKEN

New Haven Railroad Reports New Peaks for October

October set half a dozen new records in freight car performance at the Cedar Hill (Conn.), Maybrook (N. Y.), and Hartford (Conn.) freight terminals of the New Haven Railroad, according to figures just made public, this record business being handled without any congestion, due to increased efficiency of operation and to improvements which have been put in effect at these points.

The number of cars handled over the eastbound hump at Cedar Hill during October totaled 50,635, which was 1433 more cars than in any previous month. Over the westbound hump 59,371 cars were handled, which topped the previous high record of 59,767 made in March this year. The total number of cars humped in both directions at Cedar Hill was 110,006, beating the previous record of March, 1926, by 3225. At Maybrook the total cars pushed over the eastbound hump was 24,764, beating the record made in March this year by 196. Westbound, the record of 24,705 was made in August, 1925, still stands, the number humped westbound in October being 25,942. The total for both directions, however, was 48,706, exceeding the mark of 47,846 set in March, 1926, by 860.

At Hartford during October 23,274 cars were handled, which is thought to be a record number, but because of recent changes in the Hartford terminal it is not possible to make any direct comparisons.

"EL" EMPLOYEES TAKE B. U. READING COURSE

Fifty employees of the Boston Elevated Railway met last night at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, when reading courses to be conducted under the supervision of the college faculty were inaugurated. Prof. Alexander H. Rice, director of the college and extension courses of the college, was in charge. The reading courses are an outgrowth of an address made by Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, last summer before employees of the road, as a result of which the university was asked to supervise the reading of the men.

The "EL" employees received reading lists in natural science, social science, and literature. Those who wish will meet once a month at the college at which time the progress being made will be checked up by the professors supervising the work.

LOWELL PRIMARY HELD

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 17 (AP)—Thomas J. Corbett, a former member of the State Legislature, and Thomas N. Braden, a member of the board of election commissioners, were nominated for mayor in yesterday's majority primary. There were 10 candidates.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

Wardrobes for the World

New England's Greatest Store Dresses the Entire Family

Life, lived at the happy pace of today, casts its shadow, enormously, in our various apparel sections. For every type of the house . . . there are shadows waiting and made part of the big pageant.

When He Calls Himself Mister

And his friends are "old men," appearance suddenly becomes important. Neckties must be just right, hosiery harmonious, vests the best, and suits worth talking about for his demanding discrimination.

Well dressed youths inherit their clothes habits from Dads they're proud of.

A Chap Is Judged By His Luggage



Being Young Only Once

That "once" is all right provided it lasts indefinitely. Young men, and you may set the age limit—consider The Store For Men the best place for snappy Sports Clothes . . . for knickers that wear and retain their tailoring . . . For Thorn Proof Tweeds that wear into the affections instead of out of the wardrobe . . . for custom-made shirts . . . and haberdashery that has its "dash" without violating good taste.

Everything but the Caddy

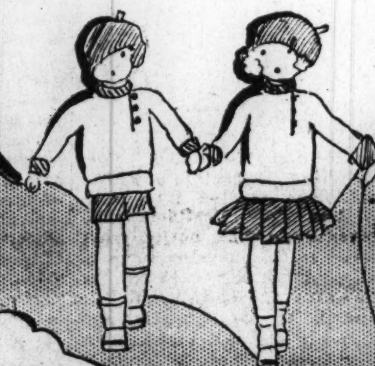
Will be found for perfect golf . . . and every other sport. Even skill is for sale through our Golf School!

Lower Floor
The Store
For Men

Our Shopping Counselor will do your errands . . . or give you help in doing them.

Big Items for Little Tots

Little Sister and Brother are the most strenuous youngsters in captivity. Dressing them is a problem to perplex monarch-minds. But just the right, sturdy-made toggery for tots is always found on our Great Juvenile Floor. Clothes that both Mothers and youngsters enjoy are gathered by a Buyer who understands children and their miniature problems.



Starting Right

For seventy-five years Babies have come into the world expecting to find layettes from our famous Infants' Section.

Many feet in the most important shoes in the country once kicked jubilantly in booties from this Section. For everything a Baby wants is here. Trained attendant will give new mothers helpful information.

Four Feet of Fashion

Even the Perfect Pet of the Family finds his fashions in collars, leashes, blankets and all equipment in his own special section.



"Clothes Make the Man"

They make him many things . . . comfortable and assured, if they're right . . . apologetic and inefficient if they're not.

Men like to don clothes and forget them. They don't mind wearing them, but they refuse to wear them on their minds. Business and professional men, both young and . . . bald . . . depend on The Store for Men for everything from socks to English tailored Topcoats.

A Separate Store in a Separate Building



First in Fashion

Women, today, are as lovely as the clothes they wear. Keeping up with Fashion is the Eternal Feminine game. Very sound, too, is the instinct for adornment, because Fashion materializes Castles in Spain as nothing else can.

Our many Women's Apparel Sections specialize in Special clothes for every type . . . Fashions for the Short woman, Fashions for the woman who must watch the pageant of pennies . . . Fashions for the tailored woman, the Dress Type.

Mosaics of the Mode

Little touches of color . . . gloves, costume jewelry, flowers, handbags . . . fit together like pieces of a mosaic to form a perfect picture. Fashion lays great importance on small details. Everything must be right . . . and right with everything else. That's why our Accessory Sections are so famous.



Apparel Sections
For Misses
Third Floor
Main Store

Modes for Misses

Her Royal Youngness . . . that regal lovely tyrant who wears the world like a pearl in her ear . . . is the judge and jury for Fashion today.

Style with the spontaneity of Youth . . . lines that dare to be different . . . colors gay and glorious . . . these are the characteristics of our Misses' Apparel Sections.

Proving that Fashion need not be limited by pocketbook pangs, our Misses' Lesserprice Sections are responsible for the chic of many of the smartest young women in Boston.



Second Floor
Main Store

Dressing for Dignity

Years may be worn as gracefully as youth, if one understands how to make dignity and graciousness an asset of smartness.

Women of ample figure . . . whether they are youthful or mature . . . find coats and dresses in our Extra Sized Apparel Sections, designed to control the eye of the beholder. Lines that should be diminished are gracefully concealed and stateliness is accentuated.

Tailoring in these Sections must be especially expert, and the cut of each garment is skillful and generous. Both lesser price and high-grade coats are to be found in these frocks and Sections.



DISPUTE ON STATLER WIRING INVOLVES VITAL LABOR ISSUE

Result of Hearing Before Utilities Board at State House Watched by Officials as to Its Effect on Telephone Situation in Other Cities

Marked interest is shown in labor circles over the hearing of the Statler Hotel Company, Inc., vs. the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, because it involves the basis of a dispute between the electrical workers' division of the American Federation of Labor and the American Telephone Company's subsidiary here.

The issue is whether the telephone company or the American Federation of Labor member unions shall do the wiring of new buildings for telephones. The hearing is being held before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission in Room 166 of the State House.

Today the telephone company was prepared to present its side of the case through Charles S. Pierce, a vice-president acting as counsel, leaving that of the Statler interests, however, to be presented by Warner V. Taylor, Boston counsel for the hotel chain, and eight witnesses he produced at the opening of the state inquiry yesterday.

Large Contracts Involved
The hearing is being conducted before a commission of five, of which Henry C. Atwell is chairman and Leonard F. Hardy, Lewis Goldberg, Everett E. Stone and Henry G. Wells are members.

The controversy, which involves the tie-up of millions of dollars in construction in Boston not only in the Statler but in other projects such as the new Parker House, University Club, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, the Harvard Business School, the Bellevue addition and the Myles Standish apartments and others, all arose over the question of who should "pull the wires," i. e., install the wiring in the walls from the basement to the various floors in the structure to which telephones could be attached.

The telephone company claims that its men who succeeded from the parent union six years ago and formed an independent one known as the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, which operates wiring in New England, should do the wiring, but when the electrical workers threatened to strike it other than A. F. of L. union men did any work on the building, the hotel people told the telephone company it could not do the work under the circumstances and asked the telephone company to withdraw its men.

How Controversy Arose
"There has been no difference of opinion between Mr. Statler and the telephone company, no complaint from him with reference to the character of the equipment to be supplied, or the method of the telephone company proposed to follow in making the installation until the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had written a letter to Mr. Statler or his contractors demanding that the latter stop the work at the Statler," Mr. Pierce declared.

He claimed that far from discriminating against Mr. Statler, the telephone company has co-operated with him. It has stopped the work at Mr. Statler's request and will resume it promptly at his request, he said. The company's position, he pointed out, is that it is to be responsible for the telephone service to Mr. Statler's tenants, guests, and hotel organization, and to the outside telephone world desiring connection with them, it must build, own, maintain and operate the telephone plant which gives that service.

Mr. Pierce said he was surprised at the array of labor officials who had taken the stand to testify at the hearing, exclaimed: "It looks like the beginning of a nation-wide movement."

New York Situation Cited
While the American Telephone Company in New York City and other parts of the country allows electrical workers not employees of the telephone company to do this wiring, it was brought out at the hearing by those who testified that since the A. F. of L. unions believe they alone should do this work entirely they are planning to frame a clause giving them the exclusive right to do wiring in new buildings in New York City and other large cities where they now work in conjunction with telephone employees.

Explanation of the significance of Mr. Pierce's exclamation was to the effect that since there is so much public interest in the Statler case because of the policy involved and also the large amount of construction work tied up all over Boston in like instances, that the labor group is making a last stand to win a victory for recognition of work now being done in New York City, and Westchester County, and other parts of the country which the New England company still claims the right to have its own men do. The hearing was well represented by labor officials and editors.

Among those attending were Richard L. O'Hara, president of the electrical workers of New York City; Edward A. Schroeder, secretary and business manager of the electrical workers of Essex County, N. J.; Herbert Bennett of Greenwich, Conn., president of the State Council of Electrical Workers; William F. Steinmiller of Hartford, Conn., business representative of the local electrical union; Walter J. Kennebec of Springfield, Mass., business representative of the city's local union; and Thomas James Flannigan of Wellesley Hills, Mass. All six testified at the hearing.

Mr. Statler's Views Given
So eager is Mr. Statler to obtain telephone service for his buildings at Park Square, F. A. McKowne, secretary and treasurer of the company, told the commission, that he offered to pay for the wires to be installed, pay the installation cost per telephone, the cost for pulling the wires and the cost of the sets of bell boxes, if only the telephone com-

pany would let the hotel's electrical contractors, McCarthy Bros. & Ford, of Buffalo, N. Y., "pull the wires."

When asked what provision for one of its tenants, the United States Department of Internal Revenue, which is to move into its offices next week, was being made for telephone service, Mr. McKowne replied that the United States Army Signal Corps would "pull the wires." No provision has been made for service to Luria Brothers up to date.

On cross-examination, it was brought out by Mr. Pierce, who attempted to negotiate a compromise by suggesting certain solutions to the problem, that it was not a difference between the two companies because of the practice of the telephone company, but one of labor which Mr. McKowne interpreted as a "matter purely of policy."

Mr. McKowne said he was willing the Statler Hotel Company contract to McCarthy Bros. & Ford for the installation of the remainder of the wiring or that he would be willing to have the telephone company employ local Number 103 to do the remainder of the work, but that he was not willing to have the company "own employees touch the wiring."

Testifies for Contractor
Karr Parker, electrical engineer in charge of the work for the Statler Hotel, testified that the wire pulled under his supervision to room 727, the superintendent's office, was properly done and the wire of the same kind as that which would have been installed by the telephone company, but under cross-examination said that the electrical contract made in February this year did not include interior telephone wiring and that there existed agreements between the contractors for this work. He said he had received his instructions to pull the wire from the general contractor, Dwight P. Robinson & Co., and that he assumed the general contractor would pay for it.

STATE TREASURER PROMOTES DEPUTY
Appoints Karl H. Oliver to Succeed George B. Willard

William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, announced today that he has appointed Karl H. Oliver to succeed George B. Willard, Deputy State Treasurer, resigned. Mr. Oliver is now second deputy. The appointment goes to the Governor and Council for their approval.

Mr. Oliver has been in the service of the State for 21 years. He began as a clerical assistant in the House of Representatives. He has been in the employ of the State Treasurer's department for the last 10 years.

ENGINEERING DEANS TO DISCUSS SURVEY
Carl S. Ell, vice-president of Northeastern University and dean of the engineering school, will go to Washington tomorrow to attend the meeting of deans and administrative officers of engineering colleges on Friday. As guest of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Dean Ell will be present at a banquet at the New Willard Hotel tomorrow evening.

W. E. Wickenden, formerly vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was named director in 1923 of the investigation and co-ordinating work of the society, and \$108,000 was voted to construction work. Lasting three years, the project has been the most comprehensive piece of work the society has ever attempted. Engineering education in the United States, Canada and abroad has been analyzed thoroughly, and reports will be made at the conclave.

POULTRY EXHIBIT OPENS
GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17 (Special)—The New England Poultry Association today opened the second day of its annual poultry show with an exhibit of 700 birds, one of the largest ever staged. Judges are D. G. Lanfear of Appleton, R. I., C. F. MacNear of Ashland, and Luther Banta of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Short's Art Store
235 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
St. James Theatre Block Open evenings
Religious Pictures
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Picture and Diploma Framing
Members of Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association
Tel. Bank Bay 9401

Caplan
The Artist
BOSTON

Well Known Automotive Engineers of New England



Left to Right—L. H. Young, Secretary; Glenn Whitman, Chairman; F. E. Johnson, Vice-Chairman; Albert Lodge, Treasurer; Officers of New England Association.

ENGINEERS SEEK TRUCK SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

centrally located division stocks for replenishment. All parts for stock are supplied by a general service department located adjacent to one of the company's factories in New Jersey. Service parts for special equipment and tools and fixtures for maintenance work are supplied from a plant in Long Island City.

Special Devices Described
Each class of service work requires tools and fixtures adapted for it, but some of these are merely tools of convenience, such as wrenches, pullers, holding fixtures and stands. Among the special devices described and shown were a "dolly" and stand for removing the heavy transmission mechanism from trucks and for working on them conveniently and an engine stand in which the engine can be turned upside down, so that work can be done more handily and quickly on the crankshaft, bearings, pistons and so on.

Another special device is a boring fixture, with which all the crankshaft bearings can be bored at the same time and properly finished. Still another is a connecting rod straightener; fixture. A boring fixture for connecting rod bearings was also described, as well as a simple but effective spanner with a six-foot bar which is used for removing stuck engine valve caps.

Any idea or need that is suggested by one of the company's service stations is studied and the required tool or fixture is developed, made and tested. When approved and built in quantity, the tools are available to all the branches and to fleet owners who have their own repair shops. Ways of overcoming difficulties are reported by the branches and are broadcast to all. Thus each individual service station has the advantage of the cumulative experience and ingenuity of the entire organization.

Mr. Winchester said that the average vehicle manufacturer up to the present time has not gone as far as he should and, to a large degree, has evidently passed up a profitable field by having neglected to construct and place in service proper repair facilities. As a result, many small fleet operators, of five to ten vehicles, have endeavored to solve the problem themselves, though in many instances to the detriment of motor-vehicle transportation.

Freight Terminal Congestion
At the session yesterday Bruce V. Crandal, president of the Railway Review, characterized the freight terminal operation as one of the most perplexing problems of railroad management. Congestion and duplication of handling were mentioned as two matters which need particular attention.

Treating the relation between motor service and steam transportation, Mr. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said that the line adopted supplemental motorcoach transportation as a protective measure against decreasing passenger revenue.

"The indicated railroad passenger miles in 1925 should have been in excess of 2,500,000,000, whereas they fell about 775,000,000 miles short of this, representing a loss of about \$27,000,000, chargeable to one or another form of highway transportation," he said. "State laws in New England did not authorize railroad companies to operate railless transportation on the highways until 1921, 1922 and 1925, when the privilege was extended to street railways."

"Regulation of interstate transportation by highway was also in a confused state and the steam railroads

ENGINEERS SEEK TRUCK SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

were not regarded as an element in this means of transportation. However, a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered in 1925 affirmed the right of the Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island to regulate transportation within the State but held in effect that the State had no right to interfere with interstate highway transportation. This opened the way for the New Haven Railroad to incorporate the New England Transportation Company and secure a certificate for interstate motorcoach operation."

Tomorrow the discussion will be devoted to maintenance.

348,000 MINERS AT WORK IN PITS

Districts Are Still Voting on British Government's Terms for Settlement

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Nov. 17.—There has been a further rush back to work of miners, the total number today raising coal being 348,000. The voting on the Government's proposal for ending mine stoppage meanwhile continues in the districts. Coal rationing will be continued for some weeks, even if a general resumption of work takes place.

To facilitate this the Government has decided to renew for another month the existing emergency regulations which give it special powers. The legislation to set up a tribunal for reviewing the miners' district wage agreements is to be postponed until it is seen what penal clauses it may be necessary to include to meet the cases of disagreement as to terms.

Referring to the trade revival anticipated immediately settlement is reached, Arthur M. Samuel, Overseas Trade Minister, says: "Peace in the coal fields will help us at once to begin the recovery of our markets, for it will not only enable the coal industry to get back its export trade, but it will set on foot a revival for everything that is produced by coal."

So much coal is now reaching Glasgow that a glut has taken place in that city and the coal owners have been held to press upon the Government the need for the removal of the restrictions upon disposing of the surplus. The loss occasioned by the coal stoppage came out strikingly in last night's debate in the House of Commons upon the estimates for the relief of unemployment.

Figures given by Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of the Health Ministry, show that during the past six months £13,000,000 has been distributed in poor law relief. The total number of persons receiving such assistance is still more than 2,000,000. In 50 unions (local areas) 10 per cent of the whole population have become paupers, while in 21 unions the proportion of paupers ranged from 20 to 40 per cent, and in one union half the total population received relief.

Sir Kingsley contended that such figures as these were a sufficient answer to the charge brought by Labor speakers against the Government of niggardiness in affording public aid to those in need owing to the coal stoppage.

BOSTON TRAFFIC PLANS DEBATED

(Continued from Page 1)

pany and others in that vicinity, said Mr. Bloomfield, as follows: "On trucking the freight from the northern section of Boston, the proposed route would make them traverse Washington Street, to Beach, to Kingston, to Summer, to Chauncy, to Avon. At present trucks come via Devonshire Street, to Arch, to Chauncy. The proposed route would make the haul about 10 blocks additional."

"On traffic from the Boston & Albany and New Haven district, when destined for Bedford Street receiving doors, it would be necessary to come up Summer Street, to Washington, to Bedford, which would make a haul over the route they now take of about four blocks.

"It would seriously interfere with the bus traffic from Jordan's Beach Street garage to the store, making a haul of from six to seven blocks additional."

More Left Turns
Examples cited by Mr. Bloomfield regarding the change the new plan would make in left-hand turns and in crossing of lines of traffic include:

The proposed plan would create two left-hand turns where there is one now, at each of the three following places, i. e., Franklin and Washington Streets; Washington and Milk Streets; and Summer and Washington Streets. It would change the present left-hand turn from Washington into Winter Street to a right-hand turn from Winter into Washington, but would not relieve this section whatever. It would mean another crossing of traffic at Summer and Washington, where there is one crossing now.

It would cause a left-hand turn from Avon into Washington and from State into Washington where none now exists. It would necessitate another left-hand turn at Temple Place into Tremont Street but the crossing of traffic at this corner would not be changed. It would substitute one left-hand turn for another at two points, i. e., Tremont and West Streets, and Tremont and School Streets.

Traffic from School Street would have to turn left and cross the traffic now going north as well as that traffic which turns left from Tremont into Beacon Street.

Traffic Reversal Plan Indorsed
Mr. Parker, in explaining the planning board's traffic plan, said that he had found that the cause of most of the traffic congestion in downtown Boston was due to the interweaving of lines of through vehicular direction with the exception of Beacon Street and Scollay Square due to the use of Washington Street as a one-way street north and Devonshire as a one-way street south instead of the direction being reversed with the intermediate streets from School to Avery being changed to meet the new conditions.

He said that with Tremont and Washington streets being south bound and Tremont and Devonshire

being north-bound traffic lanes the interweaving of traffic would be almost totally removed in the downtown district.

In response to the objections raised by Mr. Bloomfield, he said that no such difficulties to shoppers would be experienced when they would simply reverse their entry into the downtown district and rearrange their stops in the order they should be made under these new conditions.

He said that with Court Street reversed and traffic flowing up Brattle Street and down Cornhill the interweaving of lines of direction at Scollay Square would be done away with. The same regard to School and Beacon which would be one-way up from Washington to Park.

In town traffic would use Park from Beacon instead of Beacon as at present. He went into detail regarding the changes which would be made in other streets in the retail district and insisted that the left turns would be less frequent than now.

Indorsement Given
Day Baker for the Motor Truck Club and the Boston Motor Dealers' Association, indorsed Mr. Parker's plans and said that with few minor exceptions he hoped they would be put into effect.

W. A. Thibodeau of the Automobile Legal Association, said that motorists coming to Boston at infrequent intervals were always puzzled through the many changes that are always being made in the traffic regulations. He said that within a few years not less than 75 traffic regulations had been made and he specified many. He said the board would better resign.

The commissioners asserted that the changes specified by Mr. Thibodeau had been made at the behest of the citizens or the police and when changes were made again it was when experience had proved that the theories would not work out well in practice.

Deputy Superintendent Goode said that the police had found the board wise, fair and "very intelligent" in its handling of traffic regulations.

DR. OLDS' SUCCESSOR NOT YET CONSIDERED

By the Associated Press

Plans for the appointment of a new president for Amherst College have not yet reached a stage where names are being considered, the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, a member of the Amherst Corporation said today. In commenting upon a report that Dwight W. Morrow of New York was being mentioned as a possible successor to George D. Olds, who has tendered his resignation, Mr. Patton said:

"Every alumnus of Amherst is writing in and suggesting names these days. We have not reached a stage where we are even considering names. Dr. Olds' resignation has not even yet been accepted. No committee has been appointed to consider his successor. So such suggestions at this time carry very little weight." Mr. Morrow, he pointed out, is a chairman of the finance committee of the college, and is a member of the corporation which will select the next president.

MANY CANDIDATES BEING CONSIDERED

New Hampshire University Soon to Have New Head

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17 (Special)—One hundred persons are under consideration for the presidency of the University of New Hampshire, soon to become vacant through the resignation of Ralph D. Hetsel.

It was thought that Edward Lewis, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, might be induced to come to New Hampshire, but it is now understood that he is content to remain where he is.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, former president of the Massachusetts State Institution, is said to have been recommended several men to the New Hampshire university trustees.

Dr. T. Lawrence Davis, dean of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, has come under consideration. He is a former resident of Manchester, having been graduated from his school there before he entered Boston University and later the business school. He was the first student to receive his diploma from that associated school.

The name of Prof. Henry C. Morrison, of the University of Chicago, has been suggested. He is a graduate of Dartmouth, served for a time as superintendent of schools in Portsmouth and for several years was state superintendent of public instruction.

Ernest W. Butterfield, another Dartmouth man and now state commissioner of education has been mentioned for the university presidency. Another name is that of Louis P. Beneset, superintendent of Manchester schools. He also is a Dartmouth graduate. The possibility that Owen Laycock, Dean of Dartmouth, might not be adverse to undertaking the direction of affairs at Durham has been remarked upon.

PHILIPPINES' FUTURE WILL BE DISCUSSED

Foreign Policy Association to Reopen Its Sessions

The Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association will open its 1926-27 series of luncheons at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Saturday at 1 o'clock, when there will be a discussion on "The Philippines—Imperialism or Independence, Which?" The speakers will be Charles Edward Russell, formerly Commissioner to Great Britain for the United States Commission on Public Information; Christian A. Herter, first vice-president of the Boston branch of the association and editor of the Independent, and Nicholas Roosevelt, a member of the editorial staff of the New York Times.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was graduated from Harvard in 1914, and has served in the American Embassy in Paris, visited the Philippines and Java last winter, gathering material for the Times. He had unusual facilities for studying conditions there. He is the author of "The Philippines, a Treasure and a Problem," recently published in New York.

Mr. Russell was formerly a member of the President's Industrial Commission, and is author of "The Outlook for the Philippines." Mr. Herter will preside.

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NUMBER-PLATE INQUIRY BEGUN

Mixing of Duplicates in Prison Shop Is Thought Unintentional

Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, today conferred with the foreman of the Charlestown State Prison shops regarding the complaint from Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that several of the envelopes containing the first batch of the new maroon and white 1927 registration plates sent out by mail, had been found with plates which were not duplicates in number, for example, one bearing the number 15,000 and the other the number 15,002.

He promised to investigate Mr. Goodwin's complaint, but added that he believed no deliberate attempt had been made to change the plates, pointing out that where between 600,000 and 700,000 plates are handled one of two such mistakes are possible.

The inmates of the prison placed the plates in the envelopes under the supervision of William H. Kimball, master mechanic, who said an inspector employed for the purpose of checking work had reported no discrepancies.

To check up on all the envelopes to determine if any more errors had been made would be a tremendous task, he said. The first plates sent out from the registry were those beginning with 15,000. Those assigned to lower numbers will receive theirs later, but there will not be any change in the "exclusive" low number list for 1927.

Frederick Tudor of Sandwich, who has held No. 1 ever since automobiles were required to be registered under legislation in 1902, will again carry the No. 1 plates in 1927; Charles P. Seely, 1029 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, No. 100, and Miss Anna M. Conrad of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, No. 1000.

Charles M. Givens of 160 Linden Street, Everett, will receive No. 1927, and Herbert R. Stearns of Wabash will again get No. 2.

Other low number plates and their owners are as follows: Abraham C. Ratschky of Boston No. 4, and 5 to James P. Stearns 2d of Boston, No. 6 to Alonzo F. Davis of Worcester, No. 7 to Laura A. Osborn of Boston, No. 8 to Wilbur E. Barnard of West Medford, No. 9 to Louis E. Knott of Jamaica Plain, and No. 10 to Augustus P. Doty of Waltham. They have held these same numbers for years.

MAIN 2233 Mail Order Filled

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23 Makes to Select From

WHILE YOU WAIT Fountain Pens and Pencil Sharpeners REPAIRED

PERRY PEN COMPANY

232 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing



Office furniture? Come to headquarters

HERE you will find everything needed for every department, from the president's room down—ranging from entire suites in beautiful period designs to simple individual pieces. And here you can get distinctive furniture at prices which many people pay for the ordinary.

If interested particularly in period furniture, please check your favorite design on coupon below and ask your secretary to mail it to us for descriptive literature in case it is not convenient for you to call.

Doten-Dunton Desk Co
32 Franklin St. Boston

OFFICE MEMO TO _____
Please fill out this coupon, which I have checked, and mail it to DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO., 32 Franklin St., Boston

<input type="checkbox"/> MODIFIED CHIPPENDALE	DESIGNER'S NAME _____
<input type="checkbox"/> MODIFIED ITALIAN	COMPANY NAME _____
<input type="checkbox"/> MODIFIED COLONIAL	DESIGNER'S NAME _____
<input type="checkbox"/> MODIFIED ADAM	COMPANY NAME _____
<input type="checkbox"/> MODIFIED LOUIS XIV	DESIGNER'S NAME _____
	COMPANY NAME _____

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Re-stringing & Repairing
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Arthur W. Pitt
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RUG CLEANING
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Oriental Repairing
Our Watchword is—
"Courtesy and Service"
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ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Highland 4100-4101-4102

C. BOWEN
Trucking Rigging
Motor Transportation
Safe and Machinery Moving
51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Haymarket 230
29 Shrewsbury St., Worcester, Mass.
216 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.

CLEANSING DYEING
MEN'S SUITS
Naptha, \$1.35
LADIES DRESSES
\$2.50 up
LADIES COATS
Naptha, \$2.50 up
Other Prices Just as Reasonable
The English Cleansing Shops
Cleaners and Dyers
BELMONT
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Belmont 664
EVERY PROCESS
AT OUR DISPOSAL
BROOKLINE
1342 Beacon St.
Brookline 2875

Thayer McNeil Company
MISSISSIPPI
47 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON
HERE's a rare combination of smart style and modest price. An Oxford of tan grain leather trimmed with alligator calf. The fringed tongue and buckled strap are especially chic. For girls of school or college age, \$7.50; for junior misses, sizes 11½ to 2, \$6. Ideal for wear with wool hose. The stocking shown above is a fine-textured light wool, at \$1.75. Other patterns in a variety of shades and mixtures, in knee and full lengths, at prices just as attractive.

METRIC SYSTEM BILL PREPARED

Sponsors Believe That Time
Has Come—Hope for
Farmer Support

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—The need for adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in stimulating American trade with foreign nations will be put forward as an argument for congressional action on the joint, Britten-Gillett metric resolution during the short session.

Fred Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois and author of the measure, has served notice that he will attempt to have the bill reported out by the House Committee which held extensive hearings during the last session, and to bring it to a vote as an important issue involving trade co-operation with foreign nations which have already adopted the metric system.

The bill has been endorsed by national trade and commercial organizations such as the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the Associated General Contractors of America; it is supported by agricultural leaders in Congress, George W. Norris (R.), Representative from Nebraska, and Arthur Capper (R.), Representative from Kansas, being in favor of the proposed change to the measuring system used by "all the civilized nations with the exception of the United States and Great Britain."

Sees Agricultural Support
If the bill comes to a vote, it can count on support from the majority of the agricultural bloc, according to a survey made during the last session, as the American Farm Bureau Federation and numerous smaller farm organizations have demanded favorable action by Congress.

The Britten bill may thus be carried through as a "trailer" to agricultural relief legislation, on the contention that adoption of metric standards would promote sales of American farm products in world markets which at present use a different standard measure in purchasing from that which American exporters use in selling.

Mr. Norris in announcing his support of the bill declared, "Our present system of weights and measures is so out of date that we ought to take some steps to remedy and better it, and it seems to me that the metric system does this."

The proposal is one of those hardy perennials which crop up during each succeeding session of Congress, arouse little opposition, and yet fail to pass. Similar bills providing for establishment of world metric measurements have been reported favorably by seven preceding House Committees on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Believe Time at Hand
It is urged by its advocates that this is the crucial time to push for action, that when the importance of the new system as a factor in stimulating foreign trade is realized,

the general interest in holding foreign markets won since the war, in increasing the favorable balance of American trade, and in stimulating foreign purchases of farm products will open the way for action by Congress.

The Britten bill, providing for gradual adoption of metric units of weights and measures in merchandising after a transition period of 10 years is based on the assumption that the United States would greatly enhance its position in world trade by falling into line with the nations of Latin America, the Far East and Europe, which carry on all their commercial transactions on the basis of the "world yard," the "world quart" and the "world pound."

The new yard and pound measurements which it is proposed shall be made standard throughout the United States are about 10 per cent greater than the present measures, and the quart is 5 per cent greater than the quart measure now used in America. The use of these measures would be made obligatory in merchandising but not in manufacturing, except that 10 years after the passage of the bill, manufacturers would be required to buy and sell on a decimal metric basis.

Women Manage Town So Well Voters Give Them Re-election

Winslow, in Arkansas, Progressing Under Officials
Who Are Not Only Housekeepers But Engaged
in Varied Business as Well

WINSLOW, Ark. (Special Correspondence)—With a woman mayor and women filling the other municipal offices as recorder, postmaster and aldermen, this city, situated at the highest point of the Ozark Hills, is making steady progress. The Administration has proved so satisfactory that the entire woman's ticket was returned to office for a second term at the last election. Political party lines were ignored.

"But what do the men about this town do?" asked a visitor, to which Mrs. Maude Duncan, Mayor, replied smilingly: "They use their better judgments."

"I do not contend that women make better officers than men," the Mayor continued. "But I am sure

bank, Mrs. Miller is manager of a mercantile company, Mrs. Cherveny manages a confectionery and lunch room, Mrs. Black is employed by hardware concerns, Miss Stella Winn is postmaster and her father, W. R. Winn, is assistant postmaster.

LABOR EXPERT TALKS ON DEBTS

Former Labor Minister Discusses the Control of
World Finance

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—William Graham, formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the MacDonald Labor Government, inaugurating a series of lectures under the auspices of the Fabian Society, dealt with "The Control of World Finance." He said it was sometimes suggested that control would fall, under post-war conditions, into three groups, viz. America, with influence in South America as well; Europe under the leadership of Germany, and Great Britain as the center of the British Empire. A glance at the map with reference to the probable distribution of world commerce, he said, indicated that a distribution on these lines was a somewhat remote contingency.

Much depended on the ultimate adjustment of world debt, declared Mr. Graham. Cancellation of interwar debt was undoubtedly the ideal method, but America's attitude, which had always regarded these debts as commercial propositions, he said, made this impossible. For Great Britain the consequent sacrifice had been heavy, especially in view of its consistent preparation for a return to the gold standard. Taking the funding arrangements as they stood, America had so far, he said, approximately paid the sums owed to it by other countries placed on a definite arrangement. Great Britain's debtors would in fact ultimately make up that annual sum.

The speaker believed that, at all events, until the interwar debt arrangements were complete, there was little chance of reconsideration of policy by the United States. Distinguished Americans had just put their signatures to an impressive appeal in the interests of freedom in world commerce. That could never be a reality apart from modification of their strict insistence on a definitely commercial settlement. Control would not be distributed, the speaker declared, in the three-fold manner indicated. During recent years there had been an almost indiscriminate scramble of British and American credits, with some interesting participation by Holland, in schemes of European reconstruction. That had led to proposals for British-American co-operation in a unit bank, or what would be in practice equal to it, a European financial arrangement. Under the Dawes scheme, Germany was recovering, and he believed would be equal to the payment of the annuities. But it was in the common interest that she should be linked up with Great Britain and America at this stage.

they are capable of being just as loyal, able and conscientious citizens as men, and therefore are capable of being just as good officials as their brothers."

A Law Abiding Community
The resident population of Winslow is approximately 400 but some 2000 guests from all parts of the United States spend their summers here. It is a happy and progressive community. It has substantial schools and churches, disorder is almost unheard of, the residents are busy, and to a moderate degree, prosperous.

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Most of the officials are business women as well as housekeepers. Miss Winn is assistant cashier of a

America have left here as a result of the present stagnation in the British coal industry. The coal will be shipped to Buenos Aires, Argentina, from mines in the Nanaimo coal district of Vancouver Island. Operators here hope to work up a considerable business in this way and thus to relieve to some extent the depression which has existed in western Canadian coal mining for some time.

CUBA AND URUGUAY RENEW RELATIONS

Former Accepts Apology and
Trouble Ends

HAVANA, Nov. 17 (AP)—Cuba has accepted an apology from Uruguay, and the strained relations between the two countries, culminating in the severance of diplomatic relations by Cuba with the South American republic, have been composed.

Cuba's minister to Uruguay, Ricardo Garcia Y Fernandez, already had left Montevideo by orders from his Government and was bound for Buenos Aires when Pedro Eramo Calzadilla, the Uruguayan minister here, handed a letter of apology to Sub-Secretary of State Campa for a statement of Alfredo Guani, Uruguayan delegate at the League of Nations, that Cuba's sovereignty was restricted by virtue of the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States.

Immediately after the note was accepted Dr. Campa announced that Senator Garcia would be ordered to return to his post in Montevideo and resume the business of his Government.

PACIFIC WIRELESS SYSTEM
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Important changes in Canada's Pacific coast wireless system are being considered by the Canadian Department of Marine.

The Government may reduce the number of stations operated here, increasing in the power of the equipment used in the remaining stations. Alex Johnston, provincial Deputy Minister of Marine, pointed out that the great developments made in wireless communication since the installation of the stations along the coast made changes practicable. Mr. Johnston is investigating the need of further aids to navigation at some points along the coast, where this country maintains a far-reaching system of assistance to shipping.

STATE AND CITY TO ASSIST PARK

Tennessee and Knoxville
Join in Land Purchase
in Smoky Mountains

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17 (Special)—As a nucleus for the new National Park in the Great Smoky Mountains, a tract of 76,507 acres in Sevier and Blount Counties, will be purchased by Tennessee and the city of Knoxville.

All details preliminary to the conveyance of the large acreage, owned by a lumber company, under the legislative act of 1926, were agreed upon at a conference attended by Austin Peay, Governor, on behalf of the State, spokesman of the Smoky Mountains Conservation Association, Benjamin A. Morton, Mayor, for Knoxville, and a representative of the company. Mr. Peay announced he expected completion of the deal within 60 days.

The park act authorizes purchase of the land on condition that the people of Knoxville contribute one-third of the price. The City Council has agreed to do this, and will soon issue \$150,000 in bonds. A cash payment of \$32,500 is authorized by the act, and a like payment for 19 years, subject to the State's option to retire deferred payments at 6 per cent.

It is also provided that all land in excess of 76,507 acres should be paid for by the State at \$3.24 per acre.

Additional acreage in the Great Smokies will be purchased from funds raised by public subscription. The land will be turned over to the Government without cost for a national park, acceptance being authorized by a bill which passed the last Congress and was signed by President Coolidge. People of Tennessee and North Carolina have so far contributed or pledged more than \$1,000,000 toward purchase of lands, but a national campaign for necessary additional funds is contemplated. The North Carolina Legislature, also, is expected to give some help.

An official report of the Southern

Appalachian National Park Committee, appointed by Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, forecasts that the Great Smokies are "destined before long to add to our national gallery of scenic masterpieces its greatest eastern picture."

Albino Elephant Thrills Press Agent

Pawah Is Animal's Name and
Dr. Min of Burma Is
Its Exhibitor

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The social circles of elephantry in this country will have an opportunity to play hosts to a rare and fair species—a white elephant from Burma. Pawah is its name, which is the Burmese for Mr. White. It is the property of Dr. Saw Durney Po Min, who accompanied the animal from Burma and intends to exhibit it with the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey circus, now in winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn. Being a rare specimen, Pawah has been hailed with delight by Dexter Fellows, the circus publicity expert, who, as is well known, can wax eloquent over far less distinguished pachyderms than Pawah.

Pawah is about eight years old, an albino of its species, with pink eyes and a hide that promises to be lily white when the dust and dirt acquired from traveling has been scrubbed away. It was captured at the age of 18 months by Dr. Min, who says it is the only one of its kind in the world. The London Zoological Society arranged for Pawah to be brought to London, where it was later met by representatives of the circus.

An express car waited Pawah here, and he was whisked away to special quarters in Stratford, Conn.; but while longshoremen lowered Pawah's 2½ tons from the liner to a landing, Pawah lowered his pink eyes becomingly and photographers snapped what Dexter Fellows has so fondly described as a "marvelous animal procured at a great expense, effort, etc., etc."

HAYES WHEEL BELLS PLANT
JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 17—Hayes Wheel Company has sold its plant at St. John, Mich., to the Mueller Process Company. Property consists of 4½ acres and buildings thereon, with 112,376 square feet of floor space. The plant, where motor truck wheels were made, has been inactive about two years.

POINTS TO SURE ROAD TO PEACE

Lies in World Court, Says
Secretary of Alliance,
F. J. Libby

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—"There is only one way to prevent war. And it is the same method we use daily in settling our arguments. The same method that we use in preventing the residents of a city from warfare can be applied to the world in general," declared Frederick J. Libby, of Washington, secretary of the World Alliance for Peace and former secretary of the League of Nations Conference, in an address on "International Relations." He continued:

"There are four important points that must be considered. The first is the courts that settle all our differences; second, is public opinion which is the steam that runs the great institution of our Government. Without public opinion any law is a failure. The law is the machine, public opinion the steam and one cannot function without the other."

"The third is the good will of the people. The fourth point is police, but this as well as the other cannot function without the good will and the public opinion. If they are all combined a perfect government machinery is a result. Now it differs, states and governments operate successfully under such an arrangement, there is no reason why the world could not do so."

"The only way to prevent war is through the World Court, the town-meeting of the world where all differences could be settled. We must not let the politician interfere with the arrangement and as President Harding said: 'Politics should stop at the three-mile limit.' The World Court arrangement will lead to the peace and liberty of the world and if we are to abolish war it is the only solution."

COOKING WAY THROUGH COLLEGE
SIOUX CITY, Ia. (AP)—Sung Mel Nam, native of Fukien, China, student in economics and sociology at Morningside College, is cook to President F. E. Moosman of the college. Sung likes housework and makes his home with the president.

Washington's Old Place Names Hidden by Alphabetical Streets

Old Title Records Reveal Picturesque Nomenclature
Now Covered by Lettering and Numbering Systems
—Rock Creek Had 'Noise Enough' and 'Frogland'

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The system of naming Washington's streets after letters of the alphabet has not proved an unqualified success. It is not even clear and convenient because the alphabet soon runs out, and even among the 26, some letters are undesirable. For example X is not used nor Y. It has been found expedient to discard J because it is too much like I. There has been a tendency to help things along by spelling out the letters, T for T. Eye for I and so on, but that is hardly an improvement.

In the same way numbers as designations for streets are unsatisfactory to those who would preserve local individuality and color in street nomenclature.

In striking contrast are the colorful names of early Washington, or pre-Washington, which still survive in places. The Department of Justice, in the course of its study of Columbia and titles in the District of Columbia and titles in Maryland has turned up some picturesque place names. "Cabin John," a curious name, familiar not only to Washingtonians but to tourists, is a corruption of "Captain John," an Indian who lived in the valley of the stream known as "Captain John's Run."

A list has been made of the original land patents along the shore of the Potomac River. Down the river, the patents include "Bully's Disappointment," "Billingsgate," "Arrel's Folly," "St. Philip," "Jacob" and "Whitehaven." The original patents in Georgetown were "Salop," "Salom" or "Salem," "Knave's Disappointment" and the "Rock of Dumbarton" along Rock Creek. Between these and the river were later laid out smaller tracts, "Noise Enough," "Water Piece," "Conjuror's Disappointment" and "Frogland."

All these were down the creek. Going up were "Berlin," "Philadelphia," and James Holmead's "Mill Seat." The patent of "Widow's Mile," beginning on Braddock Rock, south of the Naval Hospital crossed Rock Creek just below P Street. Between it and the river was the "Vineyard." East of the "Widow's Mile" along the north shore of Goose Creek lay "Beall's Level," originally patented to Col. Ninian Beall, and on the other side of the creek was "Duddington Pasture."

Duck Creek ran up into the land just back of the White House. A facetious John Pope named his property "Rocked" down the stream on which it was located "Tiber" so that visitors to the New World might find a "Pope in Rome on the banks of the Tiber."

Notley Young's part of Duddington Pasture included the present Washington Barracks and across St. James Creek the peninsula, now known as Buzzard's Point, was included in Duddington Manor, which with Duddington Pasture and New Troy, made up the patent of Cerne Abbey Manor.

East of the Navy Yard there were a number of patents, most of them dating from the seventeenth century. One of the oldest is "Long Meadows" in and north of the city proper on the eastern branch. Most of the tracts contained from 300 to 500 acres, with a narrow shore frontage and running back into the country. Among those on the eastern branch were "Seaman's Delight," "Meurs," "Scotland," "Barbadoes" and "Yarrow."

FIVE-DAY WEEK ASKED OF NAVY WAGE BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—A five-day week for Navy yard employees was asked of the navy wage board by James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. "The five-day week is not philanthropy," he said, "but a business proposition."

Uncertain conditions in navy yards since the armistice, he asserted, has brought employment to the lowest ebb in many years. The five-day week would give greater permanency of work, he argued. An increase in the wage scale was requested, but no specific amount was named.

Marcel and Permanent Waving
Manicuring
Also Many Christmas Suggestions
LINCORNE
HOSIERY and HANKYCHIEFS
The Irving Beauty Shop
J. HAVEN, Proprietress
Phone Essex 2217
339 Lyons Avenue, IRVINGTON, N. J.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DO
BETTER AT
SCHWARTZ BROS.
The First Dept. Store in Atlantic City
1619-1621 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WE carry a full line of Women's and Misses' Coats, Dresses and Fur-trimmed Children's; Dressing Gowns; Bed Linens; Cotton Flare Goods; Corsets; Gloves; Perfumery, etc.

they are capable of being just as loyal, able and conscientious citizens as men, and therefore are capable of being just as good officials as their brothers."

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A new strap model of tan sharkskin, black suede or beige kid with contrasting trim, \$20
Same style in tan calf at \$18.50, or black satin at \$17.50

WASHINGTON
Woodward Bldg., opp.
Shoreham Hotel
NEW HAVEN
Hotel Tatt
ST. LOUIS
Arcade Building
PITTSBURGH
Jenkins Arcade
We have no agencies—Our Shoes are sold in our own Shops only.
Also frequent exhibits in all the larger cities, formal notice of which will be sent regularly to anyone forwarding name and address.

FRANK BROTHERS
Fifth Avenue Boot Shop
Between 47th and 48th Streets, New York

A new strap model of tan sharkskin, black suede or beige kid with contrasting trim, \$20
Same style in tan calf at \$18.50, or black satin at \$17.50

WASHINGTON
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ALIEN PROPERTY PLAN IS OFFERED

Mr. Winston Would Meet German Claims Out of Surplus in Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Liquidation of American claims without confiscating German property has been suggested as a guide for the settlement of the alien property controversy by Garrard F. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury. He offered the suggestion before the House Ways and Means Committee, after holding hearings for the purpose of drafting legislation incorporating a settlement plan to be presented to the House when it convenes Dec. 6.

He informed the committee that the Treasury had no particular plan to offer. It was interested solely in obtaining an equitable liquidation in keeping with American ideals of fair play. He pointed out that under the recent Supreme Court ruling the decision on returning German property was entirely in the hands of Congress.

Asked if he could offer a possible solution of the problem, Mr. Winston submitted a plan which differed from that proposed in the spring of this year by the Treasury. That plan would have required the sale of special bonds, the money to be used for the immediate settlement of American claims.

World Appropriation \$100,000,000
The suggestion he presented to the committee was that Congress appropriate \$100,000,000. This sum, together with the \$50,000,000 which Germany will pay this year toward the costs of the American Rhine army, \$12,000,000 that will be paid during the year on reparations, and the \$25,000,000 now in the Treasury as unallocated and accumulated from retained German property would be devoted to meeting the \$150,000,000 of allowed private American claims. The difference of \$25,000,000 could be met by the 1927 payment under the Dawes plan, he added.

The remaining \$50,000,000 of Government claimants, he said, would be withheld until all private charges had been reimbursed. He said that the Government could afford to be generous to its citizens; that it was the function of good government to put the claims of its citizens first. Mr. Winston explained that the share of the United States Government on account of the Mixed Claims Commission awards was fixed at 2 1/2 per cent of the receipts from Germany under the Dawes plan. American annuities available for reparations, from which the United States is receiving approximately \$25,000,000 a year.

To Be Paid in Marks
The Undersecretary said the money due could be paid in Germany in marks, thus avoiding complications incident to any attempt to have German marks converted into American dollars in repayment of the claims of Americans. This, he said, was the simplest method, and would be a big thing for the United States to do and would put it on record before the world as standing against confiscation of German private property, as well as establish firmly the policy of not seizing private property in any war in which this country might be engaged.

Mr. Winston said it would be in keeping with the Dawes Plan, which requires that the money Germany pays as reparations shall be paid in German marks.

American rights would be safeguarded by his proposal he said, and Germany would be aided in making her future payments and her Government established on a substantial basis.

Democratic members of the committee while not challenging Mr. Winston's declaration that settlement should be effected without confiscation of either American or German interests, nevertheless questioned his proposal.

Mr. Garner Has a Question
John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, ranking Democratic member of the committee, brought the subject of taxation into the discussion by demanding if a \$100,000,000 appropriation would not reduce the Treasury surplus to such an extent as to make impossible a tax rebate such as was proposed by President Coolidge. Mr. Winston agreed that that would result.

Mr. Garner then raised the question of taking money from the public Treasury to pay claims to private citizens of a foreign country. He said that there was approximately \$500,000,000 in claims held by American citizens against Mexico, and that a precedent established on German property might involve Congress in claims against other nations.

He also questioned the proposed policy in its relation to what other countries had done, pointing out that seized property was held by some of them to satisfy claims not returned. Mr. Winston agreed that this was so, but repeated that his plan was in keeping with "American ideals" and ultimately should be incorporated in international law.

He informed the committee that the Treasury had no particular plan to offer. It was interested solely in obtaining an equitable liquidation in keeping with American ideals of fair play. He pointed out that under the recent Supreme Court ruling the decision on returning German property was entirely in the hands of Congress.

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CIVIL LEGION IN THE MAKING

To Embrace Those Who Served During War, but Not in Military

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17 (Special).—Representatives from various parts of the country who are here to form the Civil Legion, an organization analogous to the American Legion, but composed of persons who served in an authorized civil capacity during the war, have formed a tentative organization with Edwin M. Abbott, who was elected to the National Executive Committee, acting as provisional president.

The Right Rev. James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, who has been an active member of the council in the organization process, was selected as chaplain, and D. S. Pensyl of Nanticoke was appointed provisional secretary for Pennsylvania.

The work of organization is in the hands of John P. Tansy, national secretary of that territory. Mr. Sixto took exception to the remarks of J. M. Lusio Malm, formerly a federal judge and also a delegate to the convention, who criticized the present Administration of the islands.

"Strange as it may seem," said Mr. Sixto, "and despite reports to the contrary, the people of the Virgin Islands have been treated more fairly by the military government than they were under the old Danish régime. I challenge any man to say that the military governments appointed by the various Administrations in Washington since the United States took over control of the islands has been despotic in any way."

Revenues have increased under naval government. The present rule has incorporated many of the Danish laws which were fair and which we liked and they are operating fairly. The people of the islands are happier than they have ever been before. They seek a closer connection with their new-found motherland and they are proud of her achievements and glory in her prospects."

Mr. Malm, who, it was stated, was the first American jurist to hold court in the islands after they were purchased from Denmark in 1917, contended that naval policies are wrecking both industries and residents.

"The islands are still using Danish currency here," he said, "and United States currency is at a premium. When the sale of the islands was consummated the fact that the Royal Danish Bank had a charter which does not expire until 1937 was overlooked, so Danish coinage is still used."

"The population is being decimated. From a thriving island group of 40,000 persons, it has dwindled to about 25,000. They are going to Porto Rico and other islands. One indication of the dissatisfaction of the natives may be seen in the fact that in the eight years in which the United States has owned the islands eight naval governors have been appointed."

"At the present time the most important item in air traffic is mail matter. Pneumatic tubes from this site through the Pennsylvania tunnel to the general post office would permit the delivery of mail at this office within five minutes after the landing of an airplane. Although no station now exists at Secaucus, I have reason to believe if an airport were established here that shuttle service might be established from this point to the Pennsylvania Station, the present distributing center in New York City for mail and express matter and an accessible and widely-known terminus for passenger travel."

Mr. Hoyt in his letter to the Mayor said there were no logical or practical obstacles to the city owning property in another State and that it was not necessarily required to purchase the land, as it could be leased. The committee's conclusions were reported by Mr. Hoyt, in part, as follows:

"No site in this territory which meets the requirements of size can compare from the standpoint of accessibility to that property in New Jersey located due west from Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, in the neighborhood of Secaucus. Here are located several hundred acres of undeveloped land bounded on one side by the Pennsylvania Railroad at the point where it enters the Thirty-third Street tunnel, less than 10 minutes' run from the Pennsylvania Station, the present distributing center in New York City for mail and express matter and an accessible and widely-known terminus for passenger travel."

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TRADE AIRPORT SITE PROPOSED

New Jersey Meadow Area Urged to Mayor Walker by Merchants' Board

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A commercial airport for New York, located in the New Jersey meadows adjacent to the western entrance of the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel under the Hudson River, has just been recommended to Mayor James J. Walker by Richard F. Hoyt, chairman of the Merchants' Association's committee on aeronautics.

The site recommended is near Secaucus, N. J. It was selected after a four-year survey of available tracts in all parts of New York City and areas adjacent thereto as being the most economical and the most accessible to the center of New York for the bulk of the traffic supporting the commercial air service.

Mr. Hoyt in his letter to the Mayor said there were no logical or practical obstacles to the city owning property in another State and that it was not necessarily required to purchase the land, as it could be leased. The committee's conclusions were reported by Mr. Hoyt, in part, as follows:

"No site in this territory which meets the requirements of size can compare from the standpoint of accessibility to that property in New Jersey located due west from Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, in the neighborhood of Secaucus. Here are located several hundred acres of undeveloped land bounded on one side by the Pennsylvania Railroad at the point where it enters the Thirty-third Street tunnel, less than 10 minutes' run from the Pennsylvania Station, the present distributing center in New York City for mail and express matter and an accessible and widely-known terminus for passenger travel."

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SERUMS CALLED PASSING FASHION

English Humane Workers Tell of Progress Made by Anti-Vivisectionists

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Defending the thesis "that which is morally wrong can never be scientifically right" as applied to vivisection, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon and Miss Emilie Lind-Af-Hageby, prominent in humanitarian work in England, spoke at a joint meeting of the Washington Humane Society, the Washington Humane Education Society, and the Society for the Humane Regulation of Vivisection.

The Duchess of Hamilton, as a leader of the Anti-Vivisection movement in England, and Miss Lind-Af-Hageby as director of the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society of London, urged humanitarianism "to boycott the serums and products of the vivisection laboratory as a protest against the inexcusable cruelty practiced on helpless animals in the name of medical science."

Mankind needs only to become familiar with the methods urged by vivisectionists and with the cruelty inflicted upon animals for food and clothing to rise in protest against the needless pain inflicted by the commercial interests who support animal exploitation, they declared.

Medical Opinion Quoted
Great Britain has made enormous strides in breaking away from these fallacies of a former age, according to the statements of these two women who have been prominent for years in the humanitarian movement. They quoted recent statements of noted medical men who are turning against the claims of their own profession and denouncing the use of vaccines and the vivisection of animals as a futile and misdirected effort to heal human ills.

"Vivisection is the only form of cruelty in which its perpetrators ask for our respect and admiration," said the Duchess of Hamilton, built up her case against the vivisectionists on the basis of lack of any proven benefits to the human race from the sufferings inflicted in the laboratory and from the background of her personal experience as a medical student drew evidences that it is impossible for the vivisectionist to experiment upon animals without inflicting pain.

Arousing Public Sentiment
The hope for the future, she believes, lies in the fact that the use of vaccines and serums and the present support of medical experimentation on animals is a "passing fashion," which will go the way of other fashions in medical history. Its downfall will be hastened by an aroused public, she predicted. She particularly denounced the use of animals in classroom experiments before students. America would do well, she said, to follow the English

law of 1876 which "forbids vivisection for the purpose of achieving surgical skill."

Referring to the "Utter waste of animal life and the utter futility of the whole system of animal laboratories," Miss Lind-Af-Hageby declared that anti-vivisectionists base their arguments on feeling and reason, stressing equally the moral issue involved and the practical failure of the vivisectionists to bring forward any benefits to mankind.

"What have we got out of it, after all these years?" she asked. "One after one, this serum, and that, even the much-heralded insulin treatment, are admitted by the medical profession to be of questionable benefit. The public is getting rid of the drug illusion, as it realizes that the products of the vivisection laboratories are all tainted by the needless infliction of suffering on animals."

DOMINIONS ADOPT IMMIGRATION PLAN
Only Those They Require Are to Be Taken

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—The American policy of limiting and carefully scrutinizing its immigrants from Europe has been carried out in a comprehensive plan adopted by the imperial conference for the distribution of the Empire's population, mainly in Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

By this plan, the Dominions won somewhat of a victory over the Mother Country by maintaining their right to take the immigrants they want instead of those which England would wish to send overseas.

Canada, for instance, is preparing a new contract with the British Government for the transportation of immigrants at a cost of \$3 a piece. These, however, must be agricultural workers or domestic servants. The Home Government would prefer that Canada accept industrial workers as well under this scheme, but the Dominion is holding out against this.

A British emigrant must have a small amount of capital and be capable of doing the work required by the Dominion to which he is emigrating. The British Government is hoping that some overseas unit of the Empire will find work for about 100,000 surplus coal miners who are not likely to find jobs, even when the crisis finally is settled.

COLUMBIA MAN PLANS LEGION FOR BEQUESTS
NEW YORK (AP).—William V. King, chairman of the Columbia Trust Company, life member of the Columbia University board of trustees, and president of the Columbia University alumni fund, plans a "Columbia Legion" of alumni to bequeath one-tenth of their fortunes to the university.

Mr. King says he has already arranged so to use that proportion of his own fortune, and that he was spurred to do it because recent contributions had been disappointing, and only a trustee "can conceive of the opportunities the university has had to forego for lack of funds."

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TO HAVE NEW PLANT

\$600,000 Engine House to Be at Worcester

The Boston & Albany Railroad is to reconstruct entirely its engine house, turntable, machine shop and coaling plant at Worcester, at an approximate cost of \$600,000, it was announced today. While the new engine house and plant will be in the same location, the rearrangement of buildings will be a notable feature of the new construction.

The first work to be done will be the construction of the new turntable. The new engine house will have 15 stalls. The construction will be steel frame enclosed in concrete, the site to be approximately 320 feet by 112 feet and it will be heated by the hot air system. The turntable will be of the latest type with the three bearing design and the diameter will be 80 feet.

The new ash pit will be of the water type. It will be built of reinforced concrete and will have a capacity of 200 cubic yards. The machine shop will be built of reinforced concrete and will have all of the necessary machinery and tools to perform running repairs on locomotives.

The boiler plant will contain two 300-horsepower boilers, air compressors and boiler washing equipment. The locomotive coaling plant will be a modern mechanical plant constructed of reinforced concrete with a capacity of 200 tons. The construction of these facilities will also call for the building of about a mile of new track.

Contracts have been awarded to the J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Company of Boston for the engine house, turntable, ash pit, and contracts for building the machine shop, boiler plant and mechanical coaling plant will be awarded later.

CONCERT AT WELLESLEY
WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 17 (Special).—The second in the Wellesley College concert series will be given tomorrow evening by the Elshuco Trio. This trio gives concerts at the homes of the college every year through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

Founded a music hall at Pittsfield, Mass., several years ago. Last year she transferred the annual festival to a music hall which she built at the Library of Congress and which she presented to the library. The trio has played at Wellesley before and is very popular.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Dorothy Carter, Boston, Mass.; Alan Carter, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Arthur R. Curry, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. G. W. W. Schenck, N. Y.; Mrs. L. W. Wilbur, Wabash, Mass.; Laverne M. Clark, Columbus, O.; William L. Cray, Columbus, O.; Charles F. Cray, Columbus, O.; Maud Cray, Columbus, O.; J. R. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

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STORAGE BATTERIES

By CLARKE KNOWLTON

"And a shadowy world takes form and color. 'Tahau, you are good!' Zephchoete said to him each morning. 'My Father-Chief, you are good.' 'You are good, Tahau,' he answered the truth, 'I am a good man, and you're a good boy!' declared Zephchoete, and that was the way they started the day. . . . The training of an Indian boy in the days before the white man came, is told in other stories. And through it all, everywhere, the bright substance of the Indian ideal: 'Truth first, though it hurt; and good, though it cost.' 'Manhood' which included courage, faithfulness, honesty, and strength; 'Self-purification' and 'Unswerving realization of man's dependence on a power beyond himself'—a power that rests in unchangeable qualities. This power then gave man joy and life

By Special Cable

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City..... State.....

ELECTRIC WELDING SUCCESS MAY REVISE BUILDING CODES

Results of Tests at Carnegie Institute Lead to Suggestion
That All Large Cities Be Authorized to Use Process

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Not only is the penetrating clangor of the riveter on structural steel silenced by the electric welder, but the process appears to be successful and, in some instances, superior, it is indicated by Buildings and Building Management in reporting on recent tests of welded steel joints at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh.

"The results are so gratifying to those concerned," says the report, "that the suggestion is made that steps should be taken to revise the building codes of large cities in order to recognize and authorize welded framework under suitable specifications."

"One of the most striking things developed by the tests," said this periodical, "is the strength developed by these welded joints—a strength that surpasses in most cases the ultimate strength of the members joined."

Comparative Tests Succeed
"Another remarkable fact is that all comparative tests of similar specimens (that is, of specimens made up of identical members, connected in one specimen by welding and in the other by riveting) gave results decidedly favorable to the welded specimens."

"If these are normal results for this method, considerable saving in weight of steel used in the structural framework of buildings seems attainable."

The tests were carried out with great care both as to applying the loads and selecting the material from which the specimens were made. They appear to demonstrate conclusively, according to the article, that "welded joints can be constructed in such manner as to develop fully the ultimate strength of the structural members connected."

"Beams and girders can be connected so as to produce complete continuity across the supports, whether the supports be girders or columns."

Sustain Greater Load
"A steel I-beam of given section and length will sustain a far greater load if fixed at its ends by a suitably designed welded joint than if supported by standard riveted connections consisting of top and bottom angles. A nine-inch standard I-beam framed between rigid upright columns eight feet apart by means of specially designed welded connections sustained a load 25 per cent greater than a beam of the same size and length framed between columns by means of riveted top and bottom angles of one-half inch thickness."

"A plate girder assembled by welding, and consisting of nothing but sheared plates, has a far greater bending strength than a riveted plate-and-angle girder of the same weight, due to the better distribution of the steel in the cross section. A 15-inch plate girder assembled by welding and simply supported on a 14-foot span developed more than 50 per cent greater strength than a riveted plate-and-angle girder of the same depth and the same weight."

More Than 20 Specimens Tested
More than 20 specimens were separately tested by means of an Olsen testing machine of 400,000 pounds capacity, says the article. Each specimen was loaded to failure and its yield point, or elastic limit, and ultimate load was determined.

"The welded joints designed and made for these tests are identical with the joints used for the new Sharon Building of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the structural framework of which is now being fabricated and erected by the American Bridge Company."

"They were designed by Gilbert D. Fish, consulting structural steel engineer, in co-operation with the arc-welding engineer of the Westinghouse Company."

"The adoption of welded connections for the structural framework of this building and the carrying out of these full scale tests are due to the influence of W. S. Rugg, vice-president of the company in charge."

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of engineering, who has given much attention to the possibility of arc-welded steel structures.

"The work of testing was done at the Carnegie Institute of Technology under the direction of J. M. Daniels, instructor in charge of the materials testing laboratory; A. M. Candy,

In MONEY CIRCLES
"My son has just received his commission in the army."

JUST LIKE THAT
The newlyweds had moved into a home near a railroad. As the fifth train rumbled by the bride said:

"These trains do make a great deal of noise, don't they?"
"Oh, after the first few days you won't mind it," replied the husband.

"Then let's go to mother's for the first few days."

Discouraging
"You say that all these pictures have been drawn with your left hand?" asked the passer-by.

"Yes, sir," admitted the pavement artist, proudly.

"Well," replied the critic, "that's no excuse."—*TU-Bits.*

IN THE WEST
Rancher: "We don't need a telephone. Our neighbors have one."

Caller: "Where do they live?"
Rancher: "About 40 miles due east."—*Detroit News.*

IN THE EAST
"Ah, you should just see the sunsets in the East!"
"Oh, but I always thought the sun sets in the West."

ALL FOR NAUGHT
Willie returned very proudly from his first day at school, and his father asked him what he had been taught.

He replied: "Teacher taught us how to say 'Yes, ma'am' and 'No, sir.'"

"Is that so?"
"Yes!"

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE
The Crowd: "We want a touchdown! We want a touchdown!! WE WANT A TOUCHDOWN!!"

Small Voice: "Papa, I want a bag of peanuts."—*Life.*

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Rhinestone Bracelets
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Three rows Rhinestones.....\$1.50
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welding engineer of the Westinghouse Company, and C. T. Eakin of the material and process engineering department, directing the actual welding process and the recording of results.

"Those in charge of the tests point out that the amount of weld metal used in the joining of members was intentionally made to exceed the amount actually necessary. This was done because the main purpose of the tests was to prove conclusively that arc welded joints can be made stronger than the members joined. It is their purpose to carry out further tests so as to determine the minimum amount of weld metal that will secure the requisite strength."

In the Lighter Vein

OVERDUE
This morn the birds were singing gayly.
Though you'd think 't would make them blue
To awake each blissful morning
With their bills all over dew!

IN MONEY CIRCLES
"My son has just received his commission in the army."

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Loeser—Main Floor

BUY AMERICAN-MADE GOODS, URGES HOME MARKET HEAD

Club at Fortieth Annual Meeting Holds Firm to Protective
Tariff Policy—Caution Is Given Against
Too Many Laws

Expansion of American markets through a concerted patronage of American-made goods, price, and quality being equal, was urged by E. Kent Swift in his address before the fortieth annual meeting of the Home Market Club in Boston today, at which he was elected to the presidency for the third consecutive term. Mr. Swift likewise warned against over-legislation. A large roster of vice-presidents, executive committee members and directors was chosen at the meeting.

"The recent political campaign demonstrated the folly of over-legislation and the danger of federalism," Mr. Swift said. "It seems absurd that a considerable proportion of ballots should be cast for candidates mainly because they chose as their paramount issue a problem directly affecting only a part of the public rather than for those whose campaigns were based on problems vital to all the people."

Should Protect Constitution
"This trend of reasoning does not pertain to what has been done in the past, but is simply expressing a thought for action in the future. The Constitution of the United States is the greatest document ever written. It should be sacredly cherished and zealously guarded against immature action for it is the framework, rather than a code of laws, upon which our Government is erected."

"In order to minimize within our midst the pitfalls of racial, sectional and occupational differences, loyal citizens should heartily endorse the 'Made in the U. S. A.' campaign that is taking deep root in various parts of the country."

"American industry, whether in the field or in the factory, has developed largely on the policy of open competition and has gone to mass production. The American producer, faced with the problem of overproduction, must study the desires of the consumer and fulfill those wants both as to quality and style."

The American distributor should extol the worth and romance of domestic goods attractively in his advertising and ardently but honestly over his counter, for the consumer listens attentively to his sales arguments. By sincerely advocating the cause of "Made in the U. S. A.," the distributor aids the horde of those who toil in American industry to become financially able to purchase that which he has to sell.

The American consumer should give preference to domestic goods when price and quality are comparable. He will thereby help stabilize and perpetuate American industry in which future generations of Americans will find profitable employment and opportunity for advancement.

"This movement is neither narrow nor altruistic. It is practical and patriotic. In supporting the cause we merely express just pride in things that are American and assure American prosperity, which redounds to the benefit of all."

Firm for Protection
William H. Cliff, secretary of the club, reiterated the organization's firm support of the protective tariff. Referring to the international tariff manifesto signed recently by bankers of many countries urging greater free trade, Mr. Cliff said that such a policy should not be considered by the United States until "the whole world raises its standards of living to a par with that which we have obtained. Free trade is theoretically perfect, but from a practical stand-

point we cannot safely discard the historic American policy of protection until the tariff millennium is reached."

"We will in all probability continue to hear more and more of this free trade demand, for the ramifications of the internationalists in this country are far reaching," he added. "Propaganda is endeavoring to impress upon the mind of the agriculturist the idea that he buys in a protected market, but of necessity must sell in the unprotected markets of the world."

"The American market is worth more to the farmer than the combined export markets of the world, for approximately 90 per cent of his production is consumed within our boundaries. The American standard of living is far above that of any other nation, and it is an acknowledged fact that we, as a people, buy not only a wider variety of food but also more food per capita than that of any foreign people and we also pay more for it."

"The American farmer should not be tempted to 'grasp at the shadow.' This marvelous home market has been developed by the enormous purchasing power of the American wage earner, which in turn has been created by the system of protection. He cannot lift himself from the slough of despond by pushing manufacturing industry into the mire. Nevertheless, his troubles are most distressing, and no stone should be left unturned to aid him in his difficulty."

Full States Elected
The following vice-presidents were re-elected: Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket, R. I.; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg; Frederick C. Fletcher, Boston;

Arthur B. Daniels, Adams; James E. Osborn, Fall River; Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge; Frederic W. Easton, Pawtucket, R. I.; Charles Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.; Edwin J. Seward, Worcester; Arthur G. Polard, Lowell; Frank L. Carpenter, Fall River; Frederic E. Kip, Bridgeport, Conn.; Arthur C. Hastings, New York; Charles E. Riley, Newton; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Louis B. Goodall, Sanford, Me.; Charles T. Plunkett, Adams; Nelson Curtis, Boston; Horace A. Carter, Needham Heights; Walter S. Dickey, Kansas City, Mo.; George R. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; E. Ray Spears, Newton Center; Henry H. Hill, Boston; Andrew Adie, Boston; S. O. Bigney, Attleboro.

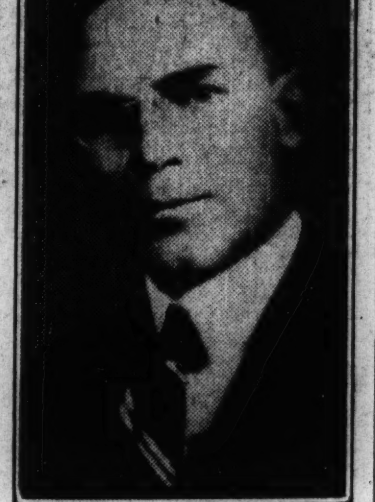
Vice-presidents elected for the first time were: Rodman Paul Shelling, Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston; Charles H. Merriman, Manville-Jencks Company, Providence, R. I.; Homer Gage, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester; Harold C. Whitman, treasurer, Esmond Mills, Esmond, R. I.; Frank H. Carpenter, general manager, American Woolen Company, Boston.

Board of directors for the three-year term ending 1928: B. H. Bristol, Draper Corporation, Hopedale; Richard S. Russell, the Russell Company, Boston; J. Lovell Johnson, Iver Johnson Arms & Cycle Works, Fitchburg; Ward Thoron, Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Lowell; J. A. Atwood, Fennema Mills, Providence, R. I.; Bernard W. Doyle, the Viscoloid Works, Loomister;

Charles F. Broughton, Wansutta Mills, New Bedford; Horace B. Cheney, Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn.

Sinclair Weeks, treasurer of Reed & Barton and the United States Fastener Company, was elected a

club at Fortieth Annual Meeting Holds Firm to Protective Tariff Policy—Caution Is Given Against Too Many Laws



E. KENT SWIFT
© Keystone View Co.

director for the first time. Frederick B. Hill, treasurer, reported a year of successful progress as to finances and membership.

CLUBWOMEN DISCUSS NATURE OF PROGRAMS

Round-table discussion of club problems and club leadership occupied the chief attention of delegates to the fall presidents' conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, held yesterday in Pilgrim Congregational Church, Upham's Corner, with the Pilgrim Woman's Club as hostess. It was the consensus that it was best for local clubs to concentrate on a few definite pieces of work rather than trying to follow the entire program submitted by the General Federation.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of St. Louis, Mo., representing the General Federation, explained that the National and State organizations were entirely dependent upon the individual clubs which, though widely separated, had common interests. The larger organizations with their wider contacts were interested in placing these values at the service of local clubs but their position was advisory and not autocratic, she said.

IDLER CLUB HEARS DIRECTOR

The Idler Club of Radcliffe gave a reception to the college this afternoon in Agassiz House at 4 o'clock. Edward Goodnow who directed "The School of Princesses" Benevolent's play which the Idler did last spring, spoke on "The Technique of Acting." Rosalind Kelsey '28 of Brookline, was chairman for the reception, Rhodita Edwards '27, Cambridge, and Margaret McGregor '28, Manchester, N. H., presided at the tables.

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL ACHIEVES JOURNEY AROUND AUSTRALIA

While Lord Stonehaven and Wife Accomplished Most of
Distance by Air, Many Hundreds of Miles Were
Traversed by Donkey, Camel and Motor

PERTH, W. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—When the present Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, arrived in Australia he said he intended to visit every portion of that great territory as soon as possible. Within 12 months he has accomplished that object—a feat no other Governor-General has ever achieved. But this has been possible only by flying over the spaces which Lord Stonehaven has viewed in a unique tour of adventure extending from Melbourne, his official headquarters in the south, through New South Wales, to Queensland in the north, across to Darwin, at the top of Australia, and around the northwest to Perth. No Governor-General has acquired the knowledge Lord Stonehaven now possesses of the Dominion in which he represents the King, either in the dramatic manner of doing it, or the all-embracing completeness of the journey.

Governor's Wife in Air

Lord Stonehaven was accompanied throughout the trip by Lady Stonehaven, and he told the people of Perth at the public reception that although his wife was a bad sailor she was perfectly happy in the air and, like himself, had enjoyed every moment of the long and thrilling flight. The peculiarity of the Governor-General's arrival in the capital city of western Australia was that, whereas all his predecessors had come in by the front door (the shipping center), Lord Stonehaven entered by the back, via the Northwest Province. The spectacular circumstances of this first visit to Perth increased the patriotic warmth of the reception, which was attended by a large and enthusiastic gathering.

As Lord Stonehaven desired, at the first opportunity, to place himself in position of being able to appreciate the magnitude, variety and character of the problems that Australia is facing, he could not have designed a better method of doing it. Replying to congratulatory addresses, His Excellency said that he had been an experience that had justified the confidence that the people in England had in the destinies of Australia in the hands of the Australians. The fact that he and Lady Stonehaven had been able to fly over those magnificent distances in great comfort and in absolute safety showed the immense advantages that aviation had conferred upon humanity, and particularly upon Australians, where the centers of population were necessarily widely scattered. As the result of his experience he could say that there was no part of the world where there was a more efficient and

reliable air service than in Australia.

A Wheat-Growing Area

The Mayor of Perth (J. T. Franklin) had stated that western Australia would soon become the most productive wheat-growing portion of the continent. It looked like that. In 1900 the State had imported \$115,000 worth of wheat, but last year wheat exports were valued at more than \$25,000,000. The harvest had yielded 25,000,000 bushels, but a 30,000,000-bushel return was expected this year.

The journey of the Governor-General around Australia was not accomplished wholly by flying, although most of it was done in the air. He and his wife traveled hundreds of miles by donkeys, camels, mules, horses, and motors, but Lord Stonehaven came to the conclusion that no transport was quite so comfortable or attractive as flying. Nowadays, too, aviation was absolutely as safe as any other form.

"My chief impression," he said, "has been one of open spaces. Viewed from the air, the extent of cultivation, fencing, and other improvements, and the immense elbow-room for development, have been very graphic, making an imperishable memory. There can be no doubting Australia's tremendous potentialities, but the development of these vast spaces will involve enormous expenditure and a huge influx of population."

LOAN FUND FOR COLLEGE

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 17 (Special)—A student loan fund of \$2000 for students in the college of engineering of the University of Vermont, given in memory of Horace E. Stevens '70, of St. Paul, Minn., is announced by the university administration. Mr. Stevens and Henry H. Douglas were the first to receive the degree of civil engineering from the University of Vermont.

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low and medium elevations. By wearing
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you do not achieve the desired result. By
wearing just the right shoe you not only
keep the foot in its normal position but
maintain the poise and balance of the body.

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CHILD LABOR
CURB SOUGHTMassachusetts Committee
Discusses Legislation
Pending and Passed

"Child labor regulation is an integral part of all social effort to safeguard and promote the welfare of boys and girls. The final stage in achieving it may not be long in duration but it is big with obligation," Grafton D. Cushing, chairman of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, declared addressing the members at their annual meeting held yesterday afternoon at the new offices, 41 Mount Vernon Street.

The work of the committee will go steadily on until its object is achieved, he said. The work for the coming year will be chiefly along educational and legislative lines, he said, supporting or opposing various measures to come before the Massachusetts Legislature, correcting and adjusting present legislation.

The most important work of the last year, Mr. Cushing said, was the preparation of its new publication, "Child Labor in Massachusetts," which has just been received from the press. It was written by Raymond G. Fuller and Mabel A. Strong. It is particularly important in view of the defeat of the Federal Child Labor Amendment. It gives an outline of conditions in Massachusetts and the problems which still have to be met in state legislation.

"There is reason to believe that the study here reported will prove interesting and valuable beyond the confines of Massachusetts, since it deals with questions of vital concern to the people of other states and of the Nation," Mr. Cushing said. "It represents one of the first attempts since the defeat of the Federal Child Labor Amendment to restate the principles underlying the reform movement and to indicate its opportunities and prospects. At the same time, by analysis of the situation in an advanced state, it reveals the incompleteness of the social task at the stage where it is erroneously conceived as practically finished."

The following officers and directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Grafton D. Cushing, chairman; Frank Leveroni, vice-president; Charles F. Bradley, treasurer; Mabel A. Strong, clerk; Miss Esther G. Barrows, Dr. Merrill E. Chapman, Richard K. Conant, Roy M. Cushman, Mrs. Edward G. Mann, the Rev. George P. O'Connor, Mrs. George W. Perkins, the Rev. Malcolm Taylor, and Mrs. Philip B. Tripp.

THEATER

Leland Powers
School Performance

Members of the newly-organized theater course at the Leland Powers School in the Fenway gave a performance last evening of their first production, "Billeted," in their own theater. This English play is by F. Tennison Jesse and H. M. Harwood, and was for a season acted by Margaret Craig.

John Craig, returning to Boston as to a home after having left the Castle Square Theater, wherein he was so long associated with Mary Young, supervised the production. But in a deft response to the clamorous calls of "Speech! Speech!" after the last act, Mr. Craig diverted approbation for the excellencies of the effect from himself to members of the faculty, saying that it had been the pleasant part, not the laborious.

The piece takes title from the fact that Mrs. Taradeen's extreme measures are primarily in behalf of rendering it suitable that two billeted officers shall remain in the melior atmosphere of her home rather than be compelled to transfer themselves grudgingly, at the proddings of the Vicar's sisters, to the wintry correctness of the Vicarage.

The major figures are the Mrs. Taradeen and her friend, one Penelope Moon, whose name is enough to cause the Vicar lyric indiscretions, but who, alas! does not preserve a moonlight calm with respect to gossip. There is Colonel Preedy, billeted quite within his own will, and the Captain Rymell who turns up at an exquisitely wrong moment if ever a man did. The Vicar and his sister, one Lippit and Miss Lippit, all unconscious of the sly pungency in the very name given them. There is a Scottish bank manager, shaken far out of Scottish traditional canniness by the unbelievable sight of a pretty woman unable to appreciate that placing the sum of £206 on the wrong side of her pass book was anything but the stupid blunder of some underclerk.

To Miss Helen Lightbody as Mrs. Taradeen, to Phillis Stanley, borrowed from Harvard to become Captain Rymell, to Marjorie Addington's Penelope and to Filmore Sadler's Colonel Preedy are the major tasks of the play. For all it was amateur production there were glints of the professional. Miss Addington has, perhaps, experience of the professional stage, but, if not, she should soon have, and the other three are already deft and graceful.

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Sunday School Building of New Orleans Church



New Sunday School Building of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New Orleans, at Nashville Avenue and Garfield Street. According to the New Orleans Item, it includes an "Auditorium Containing Individual Classrooms in the Shape of Loges." There Also Are "Rooms for the Board of Directors, Officers of the Sunday School, a Reading Room and a Nursery on the Ground Floor."

and project humorous lines with an excellent and wise touch that makes them their own.

The Vicar and his sister, respectively Norman Foust and Helen Hudson, are smooth dually and the sister particularly smooth singly. Marjorie Small, Emily Nitsch as the harassed cook full of secrets of making dinner from nothing, and John McDowell bedazzled into seeing financial security where none is, all fit gracefully into the pattern. "Billeted" is good entertainment, full of lines which are often bright and sometimes touch sadness, and this company gives it well, taking itself not too seriously but remembering still the niceties required of even the amateur theater.

FORT FAIRFIELD SAYS
IT HAS POTATO RECORD

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., Nov. 17 (AP)—Any potato grower outside Aroostook County who sets up a claim to eminence in this field is bound to start something. Stirred by recent reports that a Pennsylvania farmer was asserting his right to a world record because he had raised 638 bushels of potatoes to an acre, Fort Fairfield residents have produced documents which prove that Philo H. Reed of this town as far back as 1892 dug 745 bushels and 46 pounds of potatoes from a carefully measured acre on his farm.

The surveyor's record, the public weigher's certificates and the affidavit of the farm owner are on file here. The huge crop was raised in a competition for a prize offered by a fertilizer company.

SEARCHLIGHT TOWER SET UP

BETHANY, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—A steel tower on which will be mounted a mammoth searchlight to guide night flying by aviators, has been completed by the Department of Commerce on Bethany flying field. This tower is one of a number which the department is installing between Boston and New York.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS
DEBATED IN THE LEGISLATURE

Official and Nonofficial Members Show Moderation in
Discussion at Simla

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—There was an interesting debate on the communal question in the Indian Legislative Assembly at Simla recently when Mahomed Yakub moved a resolution that legislation be immediately put in hand in order to regulate the performance of religious festivals, rites, and ceremonies of different communities in India. The debate was quiet and restrained in tone, most of the speakers—both official and nonofficial—showing a genuine desire to contribute to a settlement of the problem.

Tiruvankata Rangachariar moved an amendment asking that an all-India conference of communal leaders and experienced officials be called to examine the present communal situation and make recommendations.

Sir Abdulall Quynan opposed the resolution. He was, he said, all for giving the Government a blank check, allowing them unlimited powers to put down communal outbreaks with a strong hand.

Government's Attitude

At this stage Sir Alexander Mudiman, Home Member, intervened in order to explain the position of the Government. He was, he said, struck with the earnestness of the speeches made. The duties of the Government on the communal question, were twofold, they were primarily for maintaining law and order and secondarily to bring about reconciliation between the communities. They were not unmindful of the moral appeal, to which one mem-

ber had referred. Lord Irwin at Delhi made a speech which was certainly a moral appeal and an appeal which had been well received on all sides.

Experience, the speaker continued, showed that while in the past these communal disputes were generally concerned with particular mosques or places, now there was a tendency to treat any dispute regarding a particular place as a general question affecting or purporting to affect all Hindus and all Muhammadans throughout India. That was the most serious menace which they had to face in the present day. There had been occasions in which the people of a locality were willing to come to terms, but did not because of the interference of outsiders.

Noninterference Policy

Sir Alexander observed that now the communal leaders were apparently willing to compromise, so there was no need to approach them. The people to be approached were the masses. This could only be done by local officers. The Government of India could only indicate the general policy, through local governments. As regards the resolution put forward by Mahomed Yakub, the Government could not undertake to introduce legislation because of their policy of noninterference in religious matters.

Sir Hari Singh Gour spoke against the conference. Communal tension, he said, was only confined to British

India. In the native states it was nonexistent. Settlement of religious rights could not cure the tension. What was wanted was a remedy for political discontent in the country.

Lala Lalpat Rai was of opinion that no amount of legislation would solve the communal problem. If India wanted a democratic form of government it must be prepared to pass through such struggles. But let the struggle for power cease and then there would be peace. He declared that the Viceroy's recent speech had done much toward effecting an atmosphere of peace and good will.

Responsible Government

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya agreed with Lalpat Rai that the real solution of the problem was the solution of responsible government to India. The Viceroy's excellent Delhi speech laid down a rule which should be a safe guide. He had suggested that dispute be settled according to established local custom.

Sir Alexander Mudiman, in winding up the debate, expressed himself in entire agreement with the arguments of the Pundit Malaviya that every member of the House and every good citizen, wherever he was, should exert his influence toward creating an atmosphere of good will and tolerance. But he did not agree with Lalpat Rai that the grant of political rights would terminate these communal troubles. He had no desire to shut the door to any means which would enable the Government to deal with the question.

The atmosphere for a conference, he considered, was not there at present. But if at any time the communal leaders put their heads together and made suggestions, they would be considered carefully by the Government of India. The resolution and the amendment were vague and wide in scope. He therefore suggested that the authors of these propositions should withdraw them. This they accordingly did.

EDISON STOCK
INCREASE PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

lieved the department might question as proper at this time for capital issues. These items amount to approximately \$700,000.

"If for the purposes of argument but without conceding it to be proper, these two items be deducted, the capitalizable would be reduced from \$54,525,591 to about \$47,000,000, and the excess of plant over capital now asked for would be \$23,500,000, instead of about \$37,000,000.

"The department will remember the first issue of stock since 1915 was in 1921 and subsequent issues were authorized in 1922, 1923 and 1924. At the time that each of these issues was applied for the rate case was pending and because of the pendency of the rate case the company asked for and the department authorized these issues of stock on account.

"This procedure was required because Mr. Mildram had in the rate case questioned items aggregating \$6,747,563. The company did not, and does not, agree that the amount was improper but it was expected that the question of propriety would be decided in the rate case. The question was not decided because Mr. Hurlburt (counsel opposed to the company) did not think the matter important, and the city of Boston settled its case with the company.

"It was the desire of the department and the hope of the company that when the company applied for stock after the determination of the rate case the questions raised by Mr. Mildram might be disposed of. It has not, however, been feasible to do this. We had hoped that we might sit down with Mr. Mildram, go over his items with him, show him where we thought he was wrong and at least agree with him upon the facts, leaving the principles to be applied to those facts to be determined by the department.

"But the difficulty has been that there has been no one who could compensate Mr. Mildram for his time in rendering this service. The company might perhaps have employed him but the company has felt that if it did so it might be criticized.

"The company, therefore, seems to be again in a position, though without its fault, of asking the department to authorize this issue, still leaving undetermined the question of the propriety of the items questioned by Mr. Mildram.

"As the company has expended and committed itself to expend since June 30, 1921, all under the new classification prescribed by the department, an amount of money which after excluding the items which Mr. Lester eliminated, exceeds the capital now asked for by over \$13,000,000 it seems as if no harm could possibly come from a further postponement of a decision on Mr. Mildram's items.

"The company asks that if the application is granted the department direct that the proceeds of the new stock be issued to retire floating indebtedness of the company amounting to \$13,200,000 and the balance be used to pay for construction authorized but not completed on Aug. 31, 1925.

"The directors have voted to issue the stock at \$190 a share. The market price of the stock since the proposed new issue was announced, has varied between \$218 and \$220."

Rail Lines' Entry in Aviation
Is Predicted by Air SecretaryMr. MacCracken Thinks Passenger Service
Certain to Follow That of Mail and Express

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The important centers of the United States, in the opinion of William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, will, within the next fiscal year, be interconnected by air transportation carrying express, mail, and passengers. Approximately 7000 miles of such airways are already under actual operation Mr. MacCracken declared, with 5000 miles to be added during the present fiscal year.

These developments in commercial aviation, for the immediate future, were made known by Mr. MacCracken in commenting on the announcement that the American Railway Express Company had entered the air transportation field.

That the railroads might be expected to add air service to their ground equipment was also expressed by the Air Secretary. He pointed out that the American Railway Express is operated by the railroads, and that it could be expected that once they had organized the air express service, they would take up the business of transporting passengers by airplane.

Trade Routes Expanding

"This announcement of the new activity of American Railway Express Company shows that the business men of the country are taking seriously to commercial aviation," Mr. MacCracken said. "It is a tremendous encouragement and impetus to air transportation for commercial purposes. Today mail and express is hauled. In a little while passengers will be carried. This new development can be expected to precede the most extensive expansion of commercial aviation."

"There are uncalculated possibilities of time saving in the transportation of express by air. Careful investigations have been made by this bureau through a committee to determine what service air transportation could render industry and business and how it could be made available."

"Time Saving Vital Factor
The data already gathered show that there is no doubt that a huge saving of time and hence costs can be effected through carriage of express by air. That business men have realized this possibility is evidenced by the announcement of the new service by the American Railway Express Company."

"With the constant improvement of flying conditions and facilities, such as lightning, mapping, emergency landing fields, adequate airports, radio direction, fog protection facilities, weather information and other factors, the field of commercial air transportation will expand. The Air Commerce Act of 1926 established this bureau and the policy of aiding the establishment of the necessary facilities for a great and successful commercial air service."

HIGH SCHOOL TO HAVE
POTPOURRI OF FUN

The fourth annual potpourri entertainment sponsored by the English department of the High School of Practical Arts, given in the school hall recently, will be repeated tomorrow evening. The program includes a one-act play presented by the dramatic club, Miss Amy McCoubrey is to give a solo dance with an Oriental setting. The style show, always an important part of the program, will be preceded by an exhibition of costumes of the past 125 years. Among these is one which was worn in 1589 by Anne Quiney, niece of Dorothy Quiney, who married John Hancock. Hats, dresses and coats made in the school this fall are also to be displayed.

The program concludes with a group of 25 tableaux representing the titles of well-known books and paintings. Incidental music by Fred V. Garey, of the school staff, selections by the school orchestra and a member of the glee club, will furnish musical variety in the program.

POLITICAL LIBERTY URGED

Americans should hold fast to their traditions of political liberty and freedom of opinion, Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., urged in an address at the noon-time service at King's Chapel yesterday. His subject was "The Colleges and Freedom."

CHAMBER LUNCHEON CANCELED

Cancellation of the luncheon to be given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in honor of Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, in charge of Aeronautics, which was scheduled to be held today at the Chamber building, was explained by the inability of Mr. Warner to be in Boston.

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INDIA POSTPONES CURRENCY BILL

Stabilization of Rupee Is Sought Pending Transfer of Note Control

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Currency Bill, recently introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly, in its session at Simla by Sir Basil Blackett, aimed at giving effect to those recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, which relate to the immediate stabilization of the rupee in relation to gold, and to interim measures, pending the bringing into operation of their proposals for the transfer to a Reserve Bank at India of the control of note issues and other functions at present performed by the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir Basil Blackett, in moving the bill for consideration of the House, said it was the first fruits of the report of the Currency Commission. The Herschell Committee marked the definite end of the monometallic silver standard in India, and since then India had been endeavoring to pass over the chasm which divided a silver from a gold standard. But in thickly populated India a sudden break with the past was unthinkable, and the silver rupee remained practically the sole tender; and it was the preponderance of the silver rupee in circulation which was still the main obstacle to further advance. The bill gave India what she never had before, a standard definitely linked to gold by statutory enactment. The cry all over India was for stability, and the sooner the exchange rate was finally fixed the better for improved economic conditions all over India, for agriculture, for industry and for commerce.

Tirubekanta Rangachariar moved that the bill be circulated to elicit public opinion, and in doing so joined Sir Basil Blackett in paying a compliment to the commission for doing their best to serve India. He asked for more time for a detailed study of the bill.

Sir Alexander Muddiman indicated

that there was no desire on the part of the Government to force the report on an unwilling House. He, therefore, agreed to support the motion.

The motion of Mr. Rangachariar for eliciting public opinion was then put and carried without a dissentient voice, and the consideration of the Currency Bill was postponed.

The Government of India, in a communiqué, have announced that they will maintain the exchange at 1s. 6d. until the further consideration of the bill in the Legislature.

HISTORY TEACHING CHANGE IS URGED

Revision of English and American Textbooks Advised

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Revision of textbooks used in American and English schools to present a more understanding picture of each country to the students of the other was urged by Miss Lucy Gardner of London, organizer of the conference on the Christian Order in Politics, Economics and Citizenship of 1925, at a luncheon given in her honor by the Washington committee of the Federal Council of Churches and the committee on international good will of the Washington Federation of Churches.

Miss Gardner outlined the progress of the peace movement in Great Britain which brought together all the Christian churches in 1924 for a conference on the influence of Christian ideals in politics, economics and citizenship. The church workers of England have had steadily to combat the idea that the governments of nations are not concerned with Christian ethics. Only the co-operation of all groups who believe that moral precepts should be followed in government administrations will dispel this illusion, she said.

"Another problem which confronts us who are working for morality in government is the disposition to make social reforms the material for party politics," Miss Gardner declared. "Child welfare, improvement of working conditions, penal reform, should be kept out of the realm of party politics."

Where Italians in Rome Read About America



Reading Room in the Library for American Studies in Rome. This Library Facilitates a Better Understanding Between Italy and the United States by Making Available for Reference for Italians and Americans in Rome Studying American Problems a Large Collection of Books and Periodicals From or Concerning the United States.

The Library

The Library for American Studies in Rome

IN ORDER to present at once, and in summary form, the immediate and prospective significance of The Library for American Studies in Rome, it is only necessary to list a few of the theses, enabled by the existence of the library, which have recently been presented to the University of Rome by candidates for a doctor's degree: The American Theater, The Federal Reserve Banking System, Extraterritorial Laws of the United States, Emerson and Carlyle, English Politics in the Last Period of the Italian "Risorgimento."

None of these theses could have been completed in Rome, or anywhere in Italy, without the source material rendered available by the foundation of the library; and, prior to the foundation of the library, in 1920, little if any of this material was available in Italy.

The foundation of the library was undertaken by people who were especially interested in a wider knowledge and a truer understanding of the United States by Italy, or who were deeply concerned for the promotion of international understanding generally, including such personages as Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Judge Elbert H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller Jr., H. Nelson Gay (the honorary director of the library), and Dean Roscoe Pound; and such institutions as Kildner, Penbody & Co., the American International Corporation, the Foundation Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., the Societa Italo-Americana per Petroli, the Garden Club of America, Crump & Co. (Milan), the Hoover War Library at Leland Stanford University, and the Yale University Library, not to mention the University of Rome itself, which remains the library's most active and valuable colleague.

Although the principal object of the foundation of the library was the dissemination of knowledge about the United States, and the promotion of interest in and understanding of the United States among Italians, the actual development of the library's service has generated at least two important deviations from its announced purpose. The first is illustrated by the above mentioned theses entitled, English Politics in the Last Period of the Italian "Risorgimento,"

a subject in which the part of the United States is important, but relatively incidental. There can be no doubt but that this thesis, from the point of view of sound, comprehensive scholarship, was measurably enhanced by the accessibility of material which, in this case, must be regarded as auxiliary, and as lying definitely outside of the library's avowed province. Yet the extent to which the library is serving its patrons in this field is steadily increasing.

Books in English About Italy

The second deviation is that of providing Americans and other English-speaking people in Rome, who either do not read Italian at all, or who read it only with difficulty, a quick means of learning what they need or wish to learn about Italy. A special section has appeared in the library, containing books in English about Italy, dealing mainly with Italian history, politics, literature, art, and geography.

Two other special services, in close co-operation with the University of Rome, have also developed. One of these is a winter course, for Italians, in the nature of American business institutions and their relation to the business institutions of Italy. The second is a summer course for Americans in Italian language, history, art, archeology, and economic, industrial, and social development.

Although the use of the library is free to all, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and subscriptions, it has succeeded in assembling 12,000 volumes of a high order; but it is gravely in need of a more comprehensive and more representative supply of newspapers and periodicals. At the present time, only four newspapers send their daily

issues to the library. These are the Chicago Tribune, the Paris Times, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and The Christian Science Monitor.

In the matter of periodicals, however, it fares better, as it receives a considerable number of these, representing highly diversified points of view and conviction, and widely divergent interests.

The Library for American Studies in Rome is gaining in influence. In 1922 it served 2335 patrons; in 1923, 3494 patrons; in 1924, 4602 patrons, and, in 1925, 6095 patrons. Somewhat less than one-half of these were Americans. The remainder were Italians. The indications are that it will serve an even larger number during the current year.

Gaining in Influence

But these figures refer only to patrons served in the library itself. The books of the library travel all over Italy. To illustrate, if a student in Milan wants a book in the possession of the Library for American Studies in Rome, he notifies any library in Milan. This library in turn notifies the Library of the University of Rome, which notifies the Library for American Studies. The Library for American Studies forwards the required book to the library of the University of Rome, which, because it is a governmental institution, has free use of the mails. It mails the book to the library in Milan, where it becomes accessible to the student. The potential influence of the Library

thus revealed as coextensive with all studies pursued in Italy.

It is impossible to say that any particular subject is favored. Italian interest in the United States at the present time is both intense and comprehensive. Anything relating to American business methods is, of course, always welcome.

Italy is emerging as an economic power, and is emerging at a fairly swift pace. It has imposing and determined ambitions, and it is important that it should understand the United States, and that, in the end, it should respect the United States as something more than a wealthy and generous creditor.

COLLEGE CO-OPERATES WITH BIG UNIVERSITY

EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—Edinburgh this year faces a new development in agricultural

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BOMBAY WIDENS EDUCATION AIMS

Reforms Committee Would Raise University to Level of Highest

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The annual convocation of the Bombay University for conferring degrees was recently held, the chancellor, who is Governor of the Province, presiding. The outstanding feature of the function was the presence of Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, a distinguished Bengali educationist, to deliver the convocation address. It was the first occasion on which the Bombay University had departed from the precedent of the convocation address being delivered either by the chancellor or by the vice-chancellor. Another feature of the function was the presentation by the chancellor of the Moos medal to a woman scientist, Miss P. M. Kanga, who is the first Indian woman to win this distinction from the University.

The outstanding event of the closing academic year was, as the report of the syndicate showed, the publication of the recommendations of the university reforms committee, appointed by the Government to examine the whole position of the University of Bombay, in all its aspects. The proposals of the committee, it carried out, would, according to the syndicate, raise the Bombay University to the level of the foremost universities of the world.

The authorities are aware that financial considerations and existing circumstances may prevent the immediate adoption of all the proposals contained in the report, but that higher education in this Presidency, under the reform scheme, would make Bombay University a source of pride and honor to the Presidency.

Under the reform scheme, the university is exercising a close watch and supervision over 37 institutions under its care by inspecting committees, giving directions for improvement and removal of defects.

STATES' FISCAL MEN MEET IN ARKANSAS

Proper Publicity on Taxes Is Leading Topic

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 17 (Special)—Reduction of taxes, uniform system of state auditing and accounting, and other problems of state governmental finance held the attention of the fiscal officers from nearly every state at the opening sessions of the eleventh annual convention of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

Ray P. Chase, of St. Paul, president of the association and State Auditor of Minnesota, emphasized the importance of publicity in the effort to bring about tax reduction. He told of the value of publicity in the effort to bring this about through daily and weekly newspapers and by public speeches. "Don't try to be orators, go out in the country and make the language of the country your language," he declared, "and tell all about the taxes."

Joseph Tracy of Columbus, Auditor of Ohio, also advocated more publicity regarding taxes and spoke in behalf of paid publicity agents.

In his address of welcome, John E. Martin, Governor-Elect of Arkansas, called attention to the fact that Arkansas had discarded its former attitude of placing burdens on capital seeking investment here and that the State welcomed wealth as the medium of greater development.

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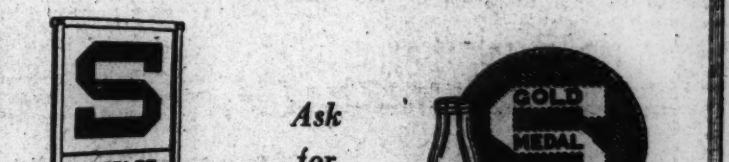
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SUNSET STORIES

A Bonfire in the House

IN THE new house there was something that greatly puzzled Thomas and Jane, for there had been nothing like it in the old house from which they had moved in the early summer. It was not a closet, yet it looked something like a closet. It wasn't as high as a closet, and it had no shelves to put things on, or hooks to hang things on, and it had no door like a closet. And then, too, it had a mantelpiece over it, which no closet has.

When Thomas and Jane asked their father and mother about it, their father looked mysterious and told them to ask their mother, and their mother looked mysterious and told them to ask their father. That was the way their father and mother behaved when they had something that would pleasantly surprise Thomas and Jane, and didn't want to tell them till the time came for the surprise. But there hadn't been anything like it in the house where Thomas and Jane used to live.

"I wonder why it is made of bricks," said Thomas to Jane. "There isn't anything else in the house made of bricks except the chimney."

"There's a hole in it that goes right into the chimney," said Thomas.

"And what do you suppose those iron things are for that stand in it?" said Jane.

"I guess they're just ornamental," said Thomas.

"They do something," said Jane. "I heard Father tell Mother that we'd all enjoy it in the autumn. But I'd like to know how we're going to enjoy it."

"They're keeping it for a surprise," said Thomas. "So it's going to be somewhat pleasant."

So as autumn came nearer there

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Results of Logical Research Shown by Inverse
Duplex Inventor

When David Grimes told us of the reasoning back of his new receiver, we were so impressed with the logical way the idea was worked out, step by step, and the clear way in which Mr. Grimes explained it to us, that we took under consideration the publishing of some articles on this work. It is not merely from the receiver viewpoint that these are interesting, but the fact that the fundamentals of radio are discussed, giving a more or less elementary course in set design, with a concrete set and circuits to work from, rather than uninteresting hypothetical cases. The ideas presented should prove of great value to those who like to experiment and design their own receivers. Incidentally, with a course in formalism as a background, Mr. Grimes has the faculty of expressing himself in laymen's terms, which makes his articles very readable.

This article constitutes the first in a special series written for The Christian Science Monitor covering all phases of the latest developments on the Inverse Duplex System. It is indeed a real privilege to be able to present the recent progress to Monitor radio readers as the result of the first publication to recognize the merits of the system back in 1922 and from time to time since then it has kept its readers posted on developments.

Inverse Duplex has had an extremely interesting career starting back at the time of the war and continuing on through all the rapid stages of development necessitated by the ever-changing conditions of present-day broadcasting. I. D. S. was first worked out as the result of war demands for the highest radio receiving efficiency possible. At that time, the so-called "reflex" system was considered the most efficient, but exhaustive tests conducted showed that it had many limitations. It was while studying over these limitations that several solutions appeared as possible—all of which lead to the Inverse-Duplex invention.

Some of the defects of reflexing were instability, lack of selectivity, poor quality, and choking of the tubes before full efficiency was obtained. These various points will be taken up in detail as the series progresses and in such a way that the articles will really constitute a condensed course on radio, as the Inverse Duplex System involves many circuits in its various arrangements. Suffice it to say at this point that the Inverse Duplex overcame these troubles and made reflexing obsolete in the close of the war. Reflexing should never have been brought back into use when radio became popular, as its drawbacks were always against it. The Inverse Duplex System, on the other hand, has struggled along through it all, developing and improving its fundamental idea, until today it is one of the season's best developments and is spoken of, by radio engineers, as one of the few new circuit contributions of the year.

The Inverse Duplex System is, as its name implies, a system—a system of circuits—a system of combining circuits in such a way as to obtain double use of the tubes and at the same time greatly increase their length of life. Obviously, then, the Inverse Duplex System, being a system of combining circuits, would change and improve as the circuits themselves changed and improved.

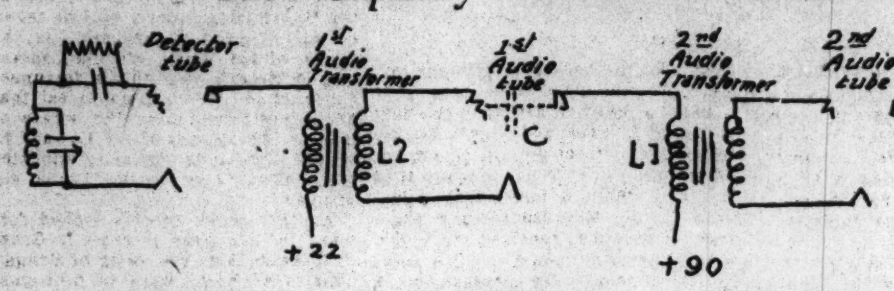
The first adaptation of the Inverse Duplex System came in 1922, employing fixed tuned radio frequency transformers, and three stages of transformer coupled audio amplification. The volume and distance picked up on this receiver were so remarkable for the four tubes employed that it immediately attracted nationwide attention. However, the details of the circuit went out to the number and power of radiocasting stations greatly increased and the introduction of cone speakers disclosed the shortcomings of ordinary audio transformer coupling. Radio frequency transformers were never made to cover the new radio band from 200 to 550 meters nor to obtain selectivity.

New circuits were therefore tried in the I. D. S. combination. Tuned radio frequency transformers were discarded and audio coupling was employed. It was soon apparent that the final Inverse Duplex combination could not possibly be any better than its poorest circuit, but that good circuits throughout would produce some remarkable results. The laboratory thereupon set itself to develop the individual circuits with the idea of combining them into the Duplex System.

The audio circuit was first approached and the many types of audio coupling thoroughly studied. It was found that straight audio transformer coupling had plenty of volume but tended to resonate at certain peak frequencies, causing whistling and distortion. One stage alone seemed to be free from this, but two stages or more immediately exhibited the familiar distortion. Impedance coupling and resistance coupling both overcame this difficulty, but, of course, did not develop the volume which the transformer combination had. Incidentally, the resistance coupling was found to be undesirable, particularly in the last stage, as it choked up very easily on load signals.

The investigation was concentrated on the possible causes of the distortion present when two or more stages of transformer coupling were used, because, otherwise, this system appeared to be very satisfactory. An amplification curve was obtained in a certain well-known transformer as shown in Fig. 1. The curve A shows the two identical transformers were found and an amplifier should have given an amplification curve similar to B—or twice the one-stage curve. But such was not the case, at all. Curve C was the result with two identical distorted peaks. Apparently these were not in the transformers themselves but appeared when connected in cascade arrangements. Further investigation discovered the cause. It was an audio feedback through the capacity of the tube which became very pronounced at

Tube Capacity Detrimental to Audio



Amplification
Audio Frequency or pitch.

Merle Cullen, singing bellows. 8-Albert Glee Club. 9-12-Dance program. 10-12-Dance program. 11-12-Dance program. 12-12-Dance program. 13-12-Dance program. 14-12-Dance program. 15-12-Dance program. 16-12-Dance program. 17-12-Dance program. 18-12-Dance program. 19-12-Dance program. 20-12-Dance program. 21-12-Dance program. 22-12-Dance program. 23-12-Dance program. 24-12-Dance program. 25-12-Dance program. 26-12-Dance program. 27-12-Dance program. 28-12-Dance program. 29-12-Dance program. 30-12-Dance program. 31-12-Dance program. 32-12-Dance program. 33-12-Dance program. 34-12-Dance program. 35-12-Dance program. 36-12-Dance program. 37-12-Dance program. 38-12-Dance program. 39-12-Dance program. 40-12-Dance program. 41-12-Dance program. 42-12-Dance program. 43-12-Dance program. 44-12-Dance program. 45-12-Dance program. 46-12-Dance program. 47-12-Dance program. 48-12-Dance program. 49-12-Dance program. 50-12-Dance program. 51-12-Dance program. 52-12-Dance program. 53-12-Dance program. 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THE HOME FORUM

The Fiction Artist and His Clay

WHILE it may be true that the novelist is influenced somewhat in the handling of his material by the times in which he lives, yet as one becomes thoroughly familiar with the great artists and their clay this fact is borne in upon one: It is an individual point of view—whether that point of view had for its inception and background the eighteenth century, the Victorian era, or the present day—that influences the handling of the author's material. To discover what that attitude toward his work is, to follow the artist in his various moods, to determine just how much he varies in each model upon which he works, enhances the pleasure of the student of the art of fiction; he is attuned toward these masterpieces that of the literary critic or merely of the appreciative reader. Certain it is that the more sensitized one becomes to the fundamental ground work or elements of a model in any art, the more keen is one's enjoyment and the greater one's intellectual harvest.

One of the first requisites, I have found, for such enjoyment of great fiction, is a sympathetic comprehension of the author's own times, and a more or less familiar knowledge of his own response to the dominant note of those times. In fact, how any one can gather from the perusal of any work that is worth while, all that any work that is worth while, all that any book has to give him, without first putting himself in touch with the social environment of its author, and the tempo of the period about which the author's sympathies lead him to write, is hard to conceive.

But this approach does not necessarily demand a technical knowledge of the history, social and otherwise, of the period in which the novel is laid or in which the author lived. Had I never read Carlyle, Victor Hugo or Balzac, I could still have caught fire and gone along with Dickens in his "Tale of Two Cities." One has only to read, for instance, that wonderful introductory chapter to step back and feel the mystery, the enthralling, the pleasure and the attitude of thought of the man and women of that period. If the reader has, in addition to a responsive imagination, a general knowledge of the French Revolution, and of the causes underlying his pleasure and his appreciation will be increased. One will be enabled to judge how sympathetically or aloofly the author has sympathized with the struggles of the men and women caught in the turmoil, drawing a kindly veil over their faults, as we find Dickens doing, or whether he assumes in his own thought the rôle of critic, as was largely the attitude of Thackeray.

Illustrative of these two points of view of the author toward his material, one needs but to study "The Tale of Two Cities" side by side with "Vanity Fair." Dickens was by nature an actor and dramatist. In every novel which one reads of his, it is approached with this understanding, one realizes how surely the au-

thor has selected his materials and guided his treatment of them from the point of view of the histrionic art. In every scene which Dickens depicts, one finds the dramatist with the stage in view. Even in the matter of overexaggeration to the point of caricature, it is dramatic instinct which leads him intuitively to recognize what every dramatist does, that for the short moment in which he has to make his impressions, the element of exaggeration must enter.

I have always felt this in Dickens and enjoyed it, because, knowing his nature through close and intimate friends of his own, I have recognized his attitude and visualized his scenes and characters upon the stage which he presents. I have tried to look at them from below the footlights; and while sometimes one is forced behind the scenes, and sees for a moment the tricks of exaggeration, no irritation need come if one is willing to put himself in the attitude of a spectator, and so be able to appreciate in full the wonderful effects which Dickens produces.

In that way one can sit year after year in the pit or the stall, letting smiles mingle with tears; slip behind the scenes for a moment and confab with the genial director; and never tire of watching that procession of scenes and characters which have moved and tickled the world since Boz first drew his caricature upon the billboards, and with his pen dipped deep into the inkwell of human experience, began to draw those inimitable characters from Pickwick to Mr. Micawber.

This same attitude toward the author and his material must be taken with every writer. No greater master of his art can be cited than Thackeray. His point of view was to expose, and his method of cure was the subtle ridicule of human foibles, lacking, perhaps, the effectiveness of that used by Dickens whose tender sympathy and deep understanding of human struggles inspired his readers to a constructive, remedial action. Yet a Thackeray and an Ibsen have their place. One can learn to go from one to the other, enjoying each with an understanding heart, and getting the two sides of the picture from the two perspectives.

So with George Eliot. Herself a critic, detached, yet with the homely perspective, she held up to our view as true a picture of human nature, and with as sure strokes many times, as Shakespeare. We learn to appreciate and take kindly mood the side-sermons to her readers (different indeed from the asides of Dickens and Thackeray) and the frankness of her illustrations.

Nor does one need to approach the tentatively great works of present-day writers in any different manner. Our perspective is necessarily shortened by proximity, and our sympathies divided by personal prejudices. We find the modern authors as varied in their attitude as were those of the past, but with an inclination, perhaps, to write more of the present, to make it more contemporary, to see human nature as more distinctly the product of temporary conditions. There is more of the point of view of the reformer. No doubt this is due in part to the intense individualism of the present day, and the closeness of contact with gripping experiences; and consequently a tendency to narrow the perspective.

Dickens experienced much of what he wrote; but he always saw out and beyond it; he never lost his vision. Thackeray, too, he saw all in relation to universal human nature. And this has been true of all the great writers whose works have lived. I cannot but feel that if each reader can keep a broad enough perspective of his own times, and perceive the point of view of the best writers toward their materials, much keen enjoyment may be found in that literature which our own age is producing, without losing sight of those elements which have made for greatness in the past. E. H. H.

To Workers All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O workers of the world, I love you all!

We clasp kind hands

Across the wide earth's miles.

We toil, my friends, along a common way

No matter what

The task or distance run.

There is a sweet good cheer that

draws us close

In comradeship

Along the upward road.

A comradeship with him, the Master

strong.

Who went before

And lighted well the path.

O workers of the world, I love you all!

Together we

Will follow and be glad.

MARTHA M. SMITH.

Athenian Landscape

The specific quality of Athenian landscape is light—not richness or sublimity or romantic loveliness or grandeur of mountain outline, but luminous beauty, serene exposure to the sun and sky. The radiance with which it is illuminated has all the clearness and the distinction of the Attic intellect. . . . The limestone of Athenian landscape is always ready to take the colors of the air and sun. In a morning it smiles with silvery lustre, fold upon fold of the indented hills and islands melting from the brightness of the sea into the untempered brilliance of the sky. At dawn and sunset the same rocks array themselves with a celestial robe of rainbow-woven hues. . . . No country, therefore, could be better fitted for the home of a race gifted with exquisite sensibilities, in whom humanity should first attain the freedom of self-consciousness in art and thought.—JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, in "Sketches and Studies of Italy and Greece."

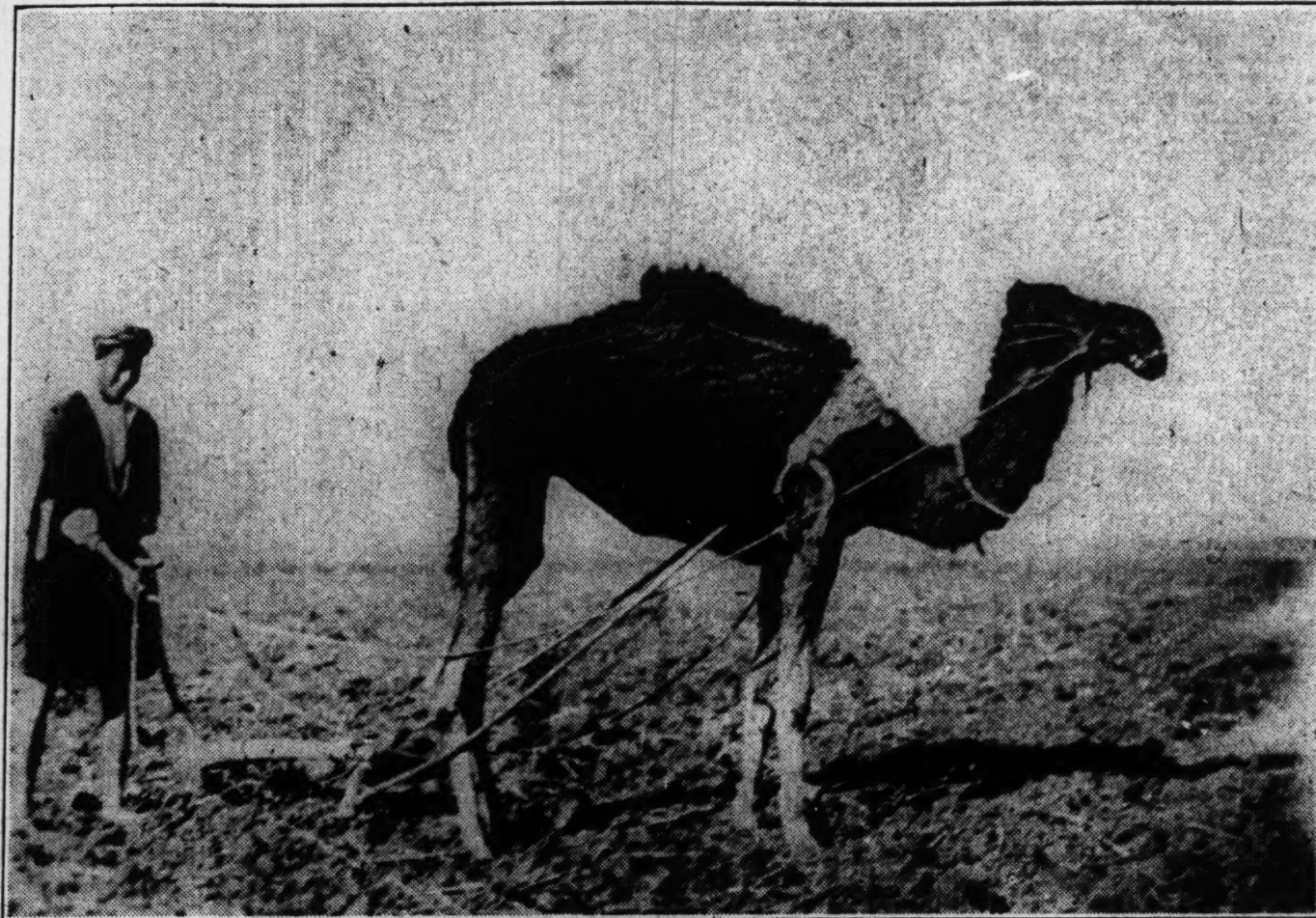
If you look for the impossible in Japan you will be disappointed—quite as you will in most parts of the world. And yet in Japan there is one exception, one place in which you will not and cannot be disappointed, however high your fancies may be soared. For in Nikko it is always "sunshine," be the day cloudy or clear, the sunshine of a thousand beauties which combine in a veritable garden of dreams, the beauties of nature and of the achievements of man in a setting which the Japanese insist is the only one in all the world which really merits the description of "beautiful."

Nikko, as you probably know, is the Japanese word for sunshine. But this cannot refer alone, or chiefly, to weather conditions, since the sun shines no more at Nikko than it does among the valleys and foothills of Switzerland, which is by no means all the time. The word as applied to beautiful-Nikko must have a broader and a deeper significance. It describes succinctly, yet with fine sufficiency, the glory of a place which has that about it to bring "sunshine" to every heart, to rejoice one's love of the beautiful. For there is something here that is not found elsewhere, perhaps nowhere in all the world. The charm of nature is as ineffable as it is about Lucerne or in the Yosemite, and the things that men have conceived and executed are as unimaginable as the Taj Mahal. Together they bring a satisfaction to the beholder that is nothing less than sheer happiness, and that surely is "sunshine."

Like St. Moritz, Nikko has its beautiful summer and its no less beautiful winter. But May is fairest of all, perhaps. For then the great azaleas, the Yashu azaleas, burst forth, adorning countryside with a gorgeous flowery cloak of pink, rich and colorful as the priceless feather cloak of a Hawaiian chief. In May, too, there are cherry blossoms and wisterias and as many wild flowers as bedeck a California hillside in springtime. And when, in September, one stands at the "Sacred Bridge" and looks up

the wonderful valley of the River Daiya, it is to regard such a glory of many-shaded and richly-tinted autumn foliage as even the Franconia Notch or Grindelwald cannot match. Here in Nikko, then, is the very essence of the mystery and the allure of the East, in which color and harmony play so large a part. Here is the epitome of Oriental charm and the high artistic craftsmanship of the East. In the shrines of Nikko, the most gorgeous sacred buildings east of Agra, with their gold and lacquer, their copper and brass and enamel and rare woods, the newcomer finds bewilderment. Here before one, as he descends the hill from the hotel which comprehends the whole fair valley of the Daiya, is that famous "Sacred Bridge," of which the world knows in story and legend and picture, if not by actual contact, its shining red lacquer, untarnished by the wind and rain and sun of centuries, may know only the touch of royalty, or of an Imperial messenger. Beneath it rushes the river, emptying the waters of Lake

Chuzenji miles up the valley and two thousand feet higher; and above it tower cliffs and crags all green-clothed as a Marquessan mountain. Hence upward through a noble grove of the dignified "cryptomeria," and the garden of the shrines is at hand. You have heard of their wondrous design and of their gorgeous colors, and you have, perhaps, wondered if the tales were true. You have, not improbably, doubted. Very likely you have been told that you would be "disappointed" in Japan, that much-advertised—too much advertised—land. That, indeed, may be your first impression when you land at Yokohama or Kobe or Nagasaki, for there is nothing more exotic, or colorful, or "different" about the ports than there is about the port of Glasgow, and they are no more suggestive of the charm that lies behind. But in Nikko, which is, of course, the high objective point of every visitor to Japan, anticipation will find its fulfillment. Japan will not only come up to your expectations, but, in the "sunshine" of Nikko, it will surpass them.



"A Ship of the Desert" Plowing

Florence Unexplained

It was not wholly the spell of Browning which made us seek San Miniato, nor wholly the lovely sound of the name (for what name does not sound sweetly in the Tuscan tongue?), but a combination of those quaint little vehicles, so familiar in Italy, so reminiscent of an age that is past in America—little open cabs with white or green paravols by day, which are taken down to let in the fresh air of the evening. We took particular care in choosing our driver, finally discovering one who looked particularly amiable and gracious and making a bargain which suited our somewhat slim purses.

As we drove up the hill, with the cypress trees shadowy all about us, cutting into the darkness, and the fireflies flickering through their blackness, our hearts sang within us. Our driver proved to be even more genial than we had anticipated, talking softly to the ambling, friendly horse, in a succession of cheery clucks or chuckles. When we were sufficiently far from civilization we sang.

But as we ascended higher our hearts were too full for outward song—even those melting, irresistible strains. Florence, as one stands in the midst of it, is less impressive than many Italian cities—the streets are so narrow that one finds it difficult to get any sort of perspective or bird's-eye view—and it is so closely packed. But Florence from a distance, looking down upon the closely packed, the lovely green-crowned slopes of Fiesole, or here on San Miniato, by the Piazza Michelangelo—is a sheer wonder. One cannot describe it. In the Piazza—the highest point—stands the bronze David of Michelangelo. Was ever worldly statue placed more commandingly! Strange fate that the image of the Hebrew king should look down upon the fair city that Dante yearned over in his exile, that Savonarola chastened with his lashing tongue, even as the early Hebrew prophets had lashed the recalcitrant cities of ancient Israel! But if one must be cast in bronze, standing upon a pedestal to look forever upon a single scene, who could have chosen a more moving prospect? The distant mountains, the lights of the city like a miry sea below, the Campanile, the Duomo, the soaring tower of the Palazzo Vecchio. And below the green Arno, with its quaint bridges. And everywhere cypress trees, now bathed in the moonlight of San Miniato!

The charm of Florence can never be wholly communicated, never explained. In some cities it is sheer beauty of nature that captivates. In others it is more a matter of history, association with legend and song. But with Florence one can never tell, its sober beauty is enwoven with history and early lore; and its history and lore are enmeshed in a fragile web of beauty. To separate the two would be like reducing the rainbow to the colors of the spectrum as seen on a chart, or a mere study of light vibrations.

History, archaeology—they can explain much. Florence herself, the Florence of poet and painter and dreamer, remains inexplicable, a shimmering vision wrapp'd in the silver moonlight of San Miniato.

THE camel plowing had shed patches of its hair probably in humiliation at being caught drawing such a diminutive wooden plow. It is not in a competitive mood, so completely ignores the cheery Frenchman on the opposite side of the road, who is rapidly turning over deep turrows of sweet-smelling earth with his up-to-date motor-driven implement. It keeps up its own slow dignified stride only at the continued urge of its equally slow Arab driver.

The camel is indeed a friend to man. Not only is it indispensable as a beast of burden, but it is valued for its hair, flesh and milk. The hair is woven into cloth, and the flesh and milk provide food.

Besides the heavy loads which it bears across the desert for its master, it carries its own reserves of food and water. With hard working or bad feeding, the hump is reduced to nothing. Water is carried in its paunch or first stomach, where a gallon and a half can be stored, so that it can subsist for days in a waterless desert. Its little nostrils can be closed at will, which prevents the entrance of sand during the violent sand storms experienced in the desert. Its feet are admirably adapted for walking on the soft and yielding sands. Its two toes, which are of equal size, are covered with a cushion-like pad, which expands when the weight is thrown on the feet.

The camel reciprocates kindness, and will allow a little child to lead and tend it.

The domesticated one-humped Arabian camel shown here is a camel and not a dromedary.

November

November woods are bare and still; November days are clear and bright; Each noon burns up the morning's chill;

Each morning's snow is gone by night;

Each day my steps grow slow, grow light,

As through the woods I revert

Watching all things lie down to sleep.

I never knew before what beds,

Fragrant to smell, and soft to touch,

The forest sifts and shapes and spreads;

I never knew before how much

Of human sound there is in such

Low tones as through the forest sweep

When all wild things lie down to sleep.

Each day I find new coverlets

Tucked in, and more sweet eyes

shut tight;

Sometimes the viewless mother bids

Her terns kneel down, full in my sight;

I hear their chorus of "good-night,"

And half I smile, and half I weep,

Listening while they lie down to sleep.

—HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

Det Indre Tempel

Översættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

H ELT igennem den menneskelige Historie har man ment, at det var af væsentlig Betydning, at religiøse Tilbedelse skulde foretages i en Bygning, der var helliget denne Hensigt, idet det Indre blev passende dekoreret og udstyret.

Ham inden for et saadant Tempel eller en saadan Kirke! Jøderne havde lært, at de skulde se Imod Jerusalem, naar de bad; og den Dag i Dag ser Muhammedanerne Imod Mekka, og der lange Pilgrimsrejser til den By for at kysse den hellige Sten og modtage den Velsignelse, der formodes at være knyttet til saadan Hengivelse. Jesus fortalte imidlertid Krinden ved Sykars Brønd, at den Tid vil komme og var endogaa nær, da Menneskene ikke vilde tilbede Gud paa det ene eller det andet Sted men vilde tilbede Ham, i Aand og Sandhed. Dette gør det tydeligt at med det Begreb, at Gud kun findes paa et særligt Sted, og peger paa den Kendsgerning, at det sande Tempel for Tilbedelse er i enhver Tanketilstand. Idet Paulus skriver til Korinthierne taler han om det "Tempel for den Helligaand, som er i eder," idet han tilføjer, "derfor Gud i eders Legeme og i eders Aand, som er Herrens".

Da Moses fik guddommelig Bæsked om at bygge Tabernaklet, blev givet ham et Forbillede til hver Lige Ting i dets Konstruktion, Udstyr og Udstyrelse; og Beskrivelsen viser, at alt var lavet af de fineste Materialer og udstyret til at udtrykke Styrke og Skønhed. Fordi det helt igennem var et Symbol paa aandelige Virkeligheder og var beregnet paa at belære om noget af Sandheden om Gud og Mennesket blev det kaldt "Vidskabernes Tabernakel" og "Vidskabernes Paulus".

Naar Kristi Jesu Lærdomme, som de forklarer i Christian Science, bliver fortolket, bringer de en Kaldelse om at bygge vort Tabernakel eller vort Bevidsthed efter hans Eksempel, saa at det kan blive et Videnskabs Tabernakel og et Vidne om Sandheden om Gud og Hans Ligeelse. Mennesket, Paulus siger, "Vi er den levende Guds Tempel; ligesom Gud har sagt: Jeg vil bo og vandre iblandt dem." I den nuværende Tidssalder kan denne Kaldelse til Mary Baker Eddy, som blev fundet tilstrækkelig aandelig til at fortolke den rigtigt, idet hun ved at helbrede de syge og syndige beviste, at hun havde fattet den aandelige Bygningens sande Lige. Derfor skrev hun en oplysning, klar og tydelig Betænkning, som vi kan sige, saa at hver af os kan begynde at demonstrere Frihed fra Synd og sande Lige ved at leve i det Indre Tempel, idet Gud kan tilbedes i Aand og Sandhed. Paa Side 425 i sin Lærebog "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" skriver hun: "I retteset"

Nature's Reserve

When Nature tries her finest touch,
Weaving her vernal wreath,
Mark ye, how close she veils her
round,
Not to be traced by sight or sound,
Nor soiled by ruder breath?

Whp ever saw the earliest rose
First open her sweet breast,
Or, when the summer sun goes down,
The first soft star in evening's crown
Light up her gleaming crest?

—JOHN KEBLE.

The Temple Within

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT human history it has been deemed essential that religious worship should be performed in some building set aside for the purpose, the interior being suitably decorated and furnished. And frequently it has been thought that God was nearer to men when sought within such a temple or church! The Jews were taught to look toward the temple at Jerusalem when praying; and today Mohammedans look toward Mecca, and make long pilgrimages to that city to kiss the sacred stone and receive the blessing supposed to attach to such devotion. Jesus, however, told the woman at the well of Sychar that the time would come, and was even at hand, when men would not worship God in one place or in another, but would worship Him "in spirit and in truth." This plainly disposed of the notion that God is to be found only in some special place, and pointed to the fact that the true temple of worship is in each mentality. Paul, writing to the Corinthians, speaks of "the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you," adding, "Therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's."

When Moses was divinely instructed to build the tabernacle, he was given the pattern of every detail of its construction, furnishings, and equipment; and the description shows that everything was wrought of the finest materials, and designed for strength and beauty. Because it was throughout a symbol of spiritual realities, and was intended to teach something of the truth about God and man, it was called the "tabernacle of testimony" and "the tabernacle of witness."

When the teachings of Christ Jesus, as explained in Christian Science, become understood, they bring the call to build our tabernacle, or consciousness, after his example, so that it may become a tabernacle of testimony and witness to the truth about God and His likeness, man. Paul says, "Ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them." In the present age this call came to Mary Baker Eddy, who was found spiritual enough to interpret it correctly, proving, through healing the sick and sinful, that she had grasped the true idea of spiritual building. She then wrote exact and concise instruction for us to follow, so that we may each begin to demonstrate sinlessness, and

thus become a living temple, wherein to worship God in "spirit and in truth." On page 425 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and Spirit will form you anew." Material beliefs, reversing the testimony of Spirit, are the cause of all discord; but there are comparative degrees of them, and some may be considered better or worse than others. Therefore the Christian Scientist is ever watchful to demonstrate the best beliefs in his desire to build a temple for "the living God." For instance, one would not build a beautiful house in a district which would detract from the beauty of the house itself or depreciate its value. A wise builder is also careful to lay good foundations and to use only the best materials for the structure. The spiritual builder should be guided only by the purest teachings on the subject. Paul says, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

The writings of Mrs. Eddy are the spiritual exposition of the teachings of Jesus; and we need no other foundation than the Bible and her inspired writings to rest upon. She said of Jesus that the supremacy of Spirit was the foundation upon which he built. Then, also, this spiritual temple in which we worship must outwardly correspond with the interior purity and harmony, that the "beauty of holiness" may be the impelling attraction.

In Moses' tabernacle, the lamp which by divine order was to be kept burning night and day was dressed regularly with specially prepared pure olive oil. Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual definition of "oil" (Science and Health, p. 592) as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration;" and Christian Scientists are striving to let this kind of oil illuminate their lives with a perpetual radiance, that they may lighten the path for others, leading them to the truth which has so abundantly blessed them. Thus, from this temple within, founded on Christ and built by Spirit, the prayer and praise of true worship will constantly ascend. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 106) Mrs. Eddy gives us this faithful admonition: "So live, that your lives attest your sincerity and resound His praise."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

The New Nursery Act

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light.
In summer, quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.

And does it not seem hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I should like so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?

The name of this poem is not really that which Stevenson gave to it. It is "Ode to the New Act." For it was the new Act which aggravated the situation so much that bed-time may be said almost to come in the morning. The new Act came just when Guy was old enough to appreciate this inconvenience, and he was sufficiently impressed by it to consent to a first lesson in English literature. His rendering lacked something in articulation. His birds, for instance, were always "hopping top on tree," and he ignored all such trifles as "the" or "and." But there was no doubt as to the heartiness with which he endorsed the note of complaint which runs through the poem.

In due course Penelope joined her voice to Guy's, and now we have quite a deputation, for Poggin is just as convinced as anybody. He expresses his sentiments at five P. M. Penelope follows with a few well-chosen words at five-thirty, and Guy addresses the Chair eloquently at six.

The Chair, after the manner of Chairs, is sympathetic but non-committal. While it is greatly to be regretted that there is no immediate prospect of anything being done to remedy what is undoubtedly a difficult and in some ways perhaps a grievous state of affairs, the Chair is not without hope, certainly not without hope, that at some future date it may be possible to recommend some relaxation in the hours of "ahem!"—closing. The speakers who have so cogently—if the Chair may be permitted to say so—put forward what is admittedly a point of view shared by no small part of the people of these Islands, can rest assured that they have been heard with the utmost sympathy. They may be sure. And so on.

But it never makes any difference, of course. When did deputations ever alter the course of events? . . . New movements may follow as successive waves come on the heels of the first, but like the waves they fall to pieces with a little noise and bublement. Chairs know their business.

Great reforms cannot come about with strict observance of tradition, set programmes, and votes of thanks. You must spring a surprise on the people. Encourage the public to make its plans for the Christmas holiday, prepare special trains in abundance, get the cabs piled high with luggage, and have the engines whistling with impatience in the stations—then begin a railway "strike."

You will surprise everyone very much and reforms are sure to follow. Either you will reform the public or the public will turn to and reform you—for that also is possible. You have to risk something.—From "Ourselves When Young," by H. T. SHERRINGHAM

Possessions

A fine character does not depend on what you possess, but possessions depend on character as well as every other good thing which comes to men as individuals or as a community.—SOCRATES.

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MERCANTILE
SHARES FIND
MANY BUYERS

Some Stocks Are Reactionary, Giving Irregular Tone to Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Active bidding for mercantile shares in anticipation of large holiday trade marked initial dealings in the stock market today.

S. K. Kresge opened a point higher on a sale of 5000 shares, and Woolworth also was in demand. United States Steel, General Motors, and American Locomotive were firm.

Prices of pivotal industrial stocks swung back and forth in the early dealings, with frequent shifts in the trend of Baldwin, United States Steel and other leaders.

General Motors, however, held to an upward course, carrying with it Mack Trucks and some of the lower priced issues.

Handling shares continued to find ready buyers, with May Department Stores and American Wool joining the advance led by the chain store stocks.

Miscellaneous sugar and speculative issues worked higher, but Crucible Steel, United States Rubber and Case Threshing Machine turned reaction.

Demand for Rails

Railroad shares were sluggish, pending the appearance of the October earnings reports due within a few days.

Trading in the foreign exchanges was enlivened by a spurt of 7 points in French francs to 3.43 cents, and a 22-point jump in the Norwegian krone to 25.94 cents. Sterling was unchanged at \$4.84.

Offerings by the professional element of a few specialties, particularly the chemical issues, Commercial Solvents B dropping 3 points, and American Agricultural Chemical preferred more than 6. Together with pressure against the Pierce-Arrow shares did not have much effect on sentiment overall to a sudden demand for the principal railroad stocks.

Considerable strength was manifested by the sugar group and Radio common and preferred rose to new high prices for the year at \$13 and \$11 respectively.

The renewal rate on call loans was continued at 5 per cent.

Good Demand for Bonds

Indications that the temporary money stringency would soon be relieved opened the way for another buying movement in the bond market today.

Foreign obligations resumed their upward movement and railroad issues advanced under the leadership of the St. Paul issues.

A renewed demand for French bonds was influenced in part by another note of confidence for the Poincaré Government and agitation by economic authorities for speedy stabilization of the franc. Nearly \$100,000 of French issues scored substantial gains.

Further buying of St. Paul Railway bonds was based on prospects that the stockholders would be lifted before long, provided the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings goes through on schedule. Average gains of a point or more were established by the company's own bonds, and the Terre Haute issue 5s and Great Northern 5s also were strong. Moving counter to the general trend, Standard Oil of Indiana and Standard Oil of New York were depressed by the adverse report of an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner on the proposed lease of road to the Delaware & Hudson.

The new Standard Oil debentures, which have not yet been offered, were again in heavy demand, at a price of 102.

The day's new financing activities were dominated by four public utility issues, aggregating nearly \$45,000,000. Offerings of \$10,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent bonds for the Western Power Corporation, the Potomac Edison Company and the Public Service Company of Illinois were well received.

DIVIDENDS

Calumet & Arizona Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 3.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, common payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 10, and preferred Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Cranes Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe declared the regular monthly dividend of \$1.75 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 23.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd., declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the common and \$1.25 on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15. The quarterly payments were reduced from \$2 to \$1 with the initial 1925 payment. Accrued dividends total \$118 per share.

Northam Rubber declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 1/2 per cent common and 7 1/2 per cent preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Cuban American Sugar declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 4 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Universal Pictures declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Southern Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Citizens National Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Garrett Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22.

Crucible Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM PROFIT

Net profit of California Petroleum and subsidiaries for the first nine months of this year was \$4,415,924, or \$2.54 a share, from \$2,171,477, or \$2.70 a share, in the similar period of 1925. This compares with a net profit of \$2,331,180 in the second quarter.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Sales	High	Low	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Sales	High	Low	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
1000 Adm. Serv.	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	1000 Am. Can.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1000 Am. Locomotive	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Am. Locomotive	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Am. Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Wool	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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1000 Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000 Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2												

WOOL TRADE DEVELOPS A BETTER TONE

Bradford Buying Heavier—River Plate Market Quiet—Sydney Prices Strong

While there is no pronounced price trend in the wool market, there is no denying the fact that the tone of the wool trade is much more optimistic than it was a week or 10 days ago. With the settlement of the English coal strike, and active production re-established in the English coal fields, the penalty of lack of power at the mills which has held up production in Yorkshire will thereby be removed.

The effect upon Bradford has been noticeable already in increased buying of wool in the primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere, and notably in Australia.

Recently, it appears that substantial weights of tops have been sold in Bradford for delivery after the turn of the year, on the basis of 44/45 for average 44s, and about 46d for super wools.

Bradford Sales Growing

While Bradford is buying chiefly merino in the Australian markets, it is significant that they are operating somewhat freely in crossbreeds, as shown at the New Zealand wool sale in Wellington on Monday, which inaugurated the season in the Dominion. At this first sale there were 10,000 bales and rather better than 90 per cent of the offering was sold. The selection was unusually good and competition for the most part was animated.

Prices, figured out on a clean basis, landed in bond at Boston, varied from 41c/42c for 40s; 42c/43c for 41s; 43c/44c for 42s; 44c/45c for 43s; 45c/46c for 44s; 46c/47c for 45s; 47c/48c for 46s; 48c/49c for 47s; 49c/50c for 48s; 50c/51c for 49s; 51c/52c for 50s; 52c/53c for 51s; 53c/54c for 52s; 54c/55c for 53s; 55c/56c for 54s; 56c/57c for 55s; 57c/58c for 56s; 58c/59c for 57s; 59c/60c for 58s; 60c/61c for 59s; 61c/62c for 60s; 62c/63c for 61s; 63c/64c for 62s; 64c/65c for 63s; 65c/66c for 64s; 66c/67c for 65s; 67c/68c for 66s; 68c/69c for 67s; 69c/70c for 68s; 70c/71c for 69s; 71c/72c for 70s; 72c/73c for 71s; 73c/74c for 72s; 74c/75c for 73s; 75c/76c for 74s; 76c/77c for 75s; 77c/78c for 76s; 78c/79c for 77s; 79c/80c for 78s; 80c/81c for 79s; 81c/82c for 80s; 82c/83c for 81s; 83c/84c for 82s; 84c/85c for 83s; 85c/86c for 84s; 86c/87c for 85s; 87c/88c for 86s; 88c/89c for 87s; 89c/90c for 88s; 90c/91c for 89s; 91c/92c for 90s; 92c/93c for 91s; 93c/94c for 92s; 94c/95c for 93s; 95c/96c for 94s; 96c/97c for 95s; 97c/98c for 96s; 98c/99c for 97s; 99c/100c for 98s; 100c/101c for 99s; 101c/102c for 100s; 102c/103c for 101s; 103c/104c for 102s; 104c/105c for 103s; 105c/106c for 104s; 106c/107c for 105s; 107c/108c for 106s; 108c/109c for 107s; 109c/110c for 108s; 110c/111c for 109s; 111c/112c for 110s; 112c/113c for 111s; 113c/114c for 112s; 114c/115c for 113s; 115c/116c for 114s; 116c/117c for 115s; 117c/118c for 116s; 118c/119c for 117s; 119c/120c for 118s; 120c/121c for 119s; 121c/122c for 120s; 122c/123c for 121s; 123c/124c for 122s; 124c/125c for 123s; 125c/126c for 124s; 126c/127c for 125s; 127c/128c for 126s; 128c/129c for 127s; 129c/130c for 128s; 130c/131c for 129s; 131c/132c for 130s; 132c/133c for 131s; 133c/134c for 132s; 134c/135c for 133s; 135c/136c for 134s; 136c/137c for 135s; 137c/138c for 136s; 138c/139c for 137s; 139c/140c for 138s; 140c/141c for 139s; 141c/142c for 140s; 142c/143c for 141s; 143c/144c for 142s; 144c/145c for 143s; 145c/146c for 144s; 146c/147c for 145s; 147c/148c for 146s; 148c/149c for 147s; 149c/150c for 148s; 150c/151c for 149s; 151c/152c for 150s; 152c/153c for 151s; 153c/154c for 152s; 154c/155c for 153s; 155c/156c for 154s; 156c/157c for 155s; 157c/158c for 156s; 158c/159c for 157s; 159c/160c for 158s; 160c/161c for 159s; 161c/162c for 160s; 162c/163c for 161s; 163c/164c for 162s; 164c/165c for 163s; 165c/166c for 164s; 166c/167c for 165s; 167c/168c for 166s; 168c/169c for 167s; 169c/170c for 168s; 170c/171c for 169s; 171c/172c for 170s; 172c/173c for 171s; 173c/174c for 172s; 174c/175c for 173s; 175c/176c for 174s; 176c/177c for 175s; 177c/178c for 176s; 178c/179c for 177s; 179c/180c for 178s; 180c/181c for 179s; 181c/182c for 180s; 182c/183c for 181s; 183c/184c for 182s; 184c/185c for 183s; 185c/186c for 184s; 186c/187c for 185s; 187c/188c for 186s; 188c/189c for 187s; 189c/190c for 188s; 190c/191c for 189s; 191c/192c for 190s; 192c/193c for 191s; 193c/194c for 192s; 194c/195c for 193s; 195c/196c for 194s; 196c/197c for 195s; 197c/198c for 196s; 198c/199c for 197s; 199c/200c for 198s; 200c/201c for 199s; 201c/202c for 200s; 202c/203c for 201s; 203c/204c for 202s; 204c/205c for 203s; 205c/206c for 204s; 206c/207c for 205s; 207c/208c for 206s; 208c/209c for 207s; 209c/210c for 208s; 210c/211c for 209s; 211c/212c for 210s; 212c/213c for 211s; 213c/214c for 212s; 214c/215c for 213s; 215c/216c for 214s; 216c/217c for 215s; 217c/218c for 216s; 218c/219c for 217s; 219c/220c for 218s; 220c/221c for 219s; 221c/222c for 220s; 222c/223c for 221s; 223c/224c for 222s; 224c/225c for 223s; 225c/226c for 224s; 226c/227c for 225s; 227c/228c for 226s; 228c/229c for 227s; 229c/230c for 228s; 230c/231c for 229s; 231c/232c for 230s; 232c/233c for 231s; 233c/234c for 232s; 234c/235c for 233s; 235c/236c for 234s; 236c/237c for 235s; 237c/238c for 236s; 238c/239c for 237s; 239c/240c for 238s; 240c/241c for 239s; 241c/242c for 240s; 242c/243c for 241s; 243c/244c for 242s; 244c/245c for 243s; 245c/246c for 244s; 246c/247c for 245s; 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747c/748c for 746s; 74

GREENLEAF TO MEET RUDOLPH

on Outcome of This Game

WORLD POCKET-BILLIARD TITLE				
STANDING				
Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
Erwin Rudolph	7	1	85	875
E. R. Greenleaf	7	1	88	875
Frank Taberski	5	3	70	825
Harry Oswald	5	3	81	825
T. A. Houston	5	4	85	855
Arthur Woods	4	5	45	864
Pasquale Natale	4	5	53	844
Andrew Penn	3	5	40	834
Harold King	3	7	84	832
Charles Harmon	0	8	45	800

(Special to The Baltimore Sun) — Ralph Greenleaf, former pocket-billiard champion, won one of the most impressive victories of his career last night when he defeated Taborski of Schenectady, who dethroned him as champion last year, in the world championship tournament at the Elks Club here last night, 125 to 0.

Greenleaf, with his victory, maintained his position as the best player in the world for the lead and these players will meet tonight in the closing match of the tournament and the title will be his.

Rudolph also won last night, faking a stubbornly fought match from Paquette Natalie of Baltimore, 104 to 23 in seven innings, but Natalie ran 53 in the eighth. Rudolph was stopped for several innings by a heavy ball.

He won the twenty-fourth.

The other victories today were won by Natalie, who beat Harry Wadsworth of New York, 104 to 55, and Thomas A. Huston of New York, who probably established a new championship record by defeating Wadsworth, 104 to 1.

Wade of Pawtucket,

R. L. while the latter owed 13 balls.
The scores by innings:

Pasquale Natalie—0 0 0 2 3 0 15 0 0 0
0 0 10 0 0 0 11 17 2 5 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 2 0 0 0 0 17 0 0 0 0 0 19 1—132.
High Run—28. Net—125. Innings—44.

Harry Oswald—0 0 0 2 1 0 1 5 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 3 0 10 0 0 0 2 17 0 0 0
0 0 2 13 11 1 5 0 0 0 12 14—113.
Scratches—5. Net—108. Innings—43.

T. A. Hueston—0 15 0 0 32 0 0 0 0 23
2 11 0 16 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 26—180.
Scratches—5. Net—125. Innings—24.

High Run—32.

High Run—Woods—0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
—7. Penalty—15. Net—Minus 12. In-

nings—24. High Run—40.
 E. R. Greenleaf—27 0 0 0 0 41 58 0 0 0
 0 3—127. Scratches—2. Net—125. In-
 nings—12. High Run—58.
 Frank Taberski—0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0
 0 0—3. Scratches—2. Net—0. Innings—
 12. High Run—2.

GERMANY LOOMS AS A STRONG CONTENDER

U. S. Must Show Up Better to Retain Olympic Title

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17 (AP)—Germany is the nation which the United States must beat if it is to retain Olympic track and field supremacy, in the opinion of Lawson M. Robertson, University of Pennsylvania coach, here to attend the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association. Robertson was the head coach of the last American Olympic team.

"Germany," said Robertson, who visited that country this summer, "has 350,000 athletes, 5,000 athletes in training and a big coaching school as

evidence of its remarkable sports revival. They have four sprinters who are the equal of any quartet in this country now, and the greatest runner, Ed McEnery, who has won the 100-yard race, has broken J. E. Meredith's half-mile record and beaten Paavo Nurmi, Edwin Wide and others.

The Germans are making extensive preparations for their return to the Olympics and figure on being second to the United States in track sports. "I believe they will be our foremost opponents in London," Finland, which was second the last time."

Prospects of a conflict in shaping the 1938 Olympic plans yesterday were increased by the news that the Nation's sports governing bodies who gathered for the quadrennial meet-

ing to frame this country's program for the Olympic Games and the summer games at Amsterdam two years hence.

Preliminary discussions revealed delegates divided apparently into two camps. The first camp was represented by the Amateur Athletic Union and Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. present in the United States. The second camp was represented by the National Collegiate A. A. A., Y. M. C. A., and National Amateur Athletic Federation.

After several days of discussion these rival organizations date back over a period of several years in matters of athletic policy. The A. A. A. and N. C. A. A. have each had its own policies and have often quarreled over such issues as controlling foreign competition by American track and field athletes.

The first conflict over reorganization of the association resulted in defeat of a proposal by the Amateur Athletic Union to merge with the Intercollegiate Athletics Association. The representatives appointed by the President of the United States.

The issue arose in connection with constitutional amendments. By a vote of 35 to 32 it was decided to retain the delegates representing the 12 Federal Reserve districts. On the other hand, the National Collegiate A. A. A. and its allied groups led

the debate in support of these representatives and in opposition to the proposal of the A. A. U.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, veteran president of the association, sent word that he would not be able to accept another term as head of the actual working Olympic committee. He held this office in 1912 and 1924. Julius H. Barnes of Minneapolis, also notified the association he would be unable to continue as treasurer.

TO INVADE SOUTH AMERICA
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—Jacob Schaefer of this city, former world's champion at 18.1 and 18.2 ballkine billiards, starts an invasion of South America. He sailed Monday from San Francisco, where he spent the summer. Schaefer will devote a month to six weeks to matches on the southern continent. This is the first visit ever undertaken of South America by one of the great billiard stars. While the fame of ivory and green cloth in its own country is well known, pool and billiards are popular for many years in the equator. It is only in the last few

NORWICH 1927 FOOTBALL DATES
NORTHFIELD, Vt. Nov. 17 (P)—Norwich University's 1927 football schedule was announced last night as follows: Sept. 24—Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H. Oct. 1—Rensselaer Polytechnic In-

J. O. ANDERSON TO TURN "PRO"
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 17 (AP)—J. O. Anderson, former singles and co-doubles tennis champion of Australia and several times member of Australia's Davis Cup team, is to turn professional. Anderson will join the "pro" ranks after participating in the interstate contests at Melbourne and some games here in

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLYN LOT OWNERS

It will be to your advantage to list your New York City property with reputable brokers. Write at once.

SCHNEIDMULLER & MECKE
375-381 UTICA AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

28 ACRES line deposit, approximately 100,000 tons shell lime, near Los Angeles Harbor; a wonderful asset; price \$150,000; terms, address: D. W. RICE, 100 N. Bedford, Beverly Hills, Calif.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

REAL ESTATE

R. M. GUDM. 701 E. Ocean Blvd.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Write Mrs. R. M. GUDM., Real Estate Broker, 701 E. Ocean Blvd., Santa Barbara, Calif., for home and small to rent or for 1925 Chalmers.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Fine furnished home, large living room, library, dining room, large kitchen, bath, sleeping porch, large closet, double garage; wide streets; good location; near beach; rent \$150.00 per month; desirable parties. Communicate with WALLACE D. MARTIN, 2020 S. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH? For rent, two modern houses in Southern Pines, N. C.; one five rooms, \$1000 per season; other three rooms, \$500 per season; both with swimming pool, tennis, riding, golf, and open porch. Address Box 1004, Southern Pines, N. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

RAN DIBGO, CALIFORNIA
Run by home for rent and study; competent attendant when needed; elderly people especially cared for. MINNIE J. KAYE, 4385 Florida St.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SERVICE organization requires women of education with an appreciation of fine things; willing to work earnestly; must be interested in permanent position; no experience necessary; with adequate compensation; openings in nearly every state; age 25-45. See or write MISS MARTIN, 300 N. Michigan Ave., Room 1004, Chicago, Ill.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and genuine Indian goods. We have a large stock of jewelry, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all. We have a large stock of jewelry, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all. We have a large stock of jewelry, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all.

WANTED

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS
and of over from 1845-1870 bought. Also old collections and study. Write us today what you have in stamps to dispose of.

CROSS STAMP CO.

90 Nassau Street, New York City

CONVENTION REPORTING

STENOGRAPHIC machine and stenographer familiar with my service; best of several years' experience; reasonable rates. MISS MARCIA M. ROGAN, 115 Wisconsin Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES—Printing plant for sale; equipment modern; doing good business; owner must leave city. Call, The Christian Science Monitor, 200 N. York Bldg.

PERSONAL SERVICE BUREAUS

OLIVE FARWELL
Commissions—Personal, social, commercial, etc. 8748 Harper Ave., Chicago, Dorchester 7248.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

BUILDINGS TO LET

A BUILDING containing floor space of 3000 square feet, can be used for manufacturing purposes or repair shop; located on High St., Dedham, very near R. R. station. Apply WALTER CURTIS, 125 East St., Boston, or A. Pataenau, moving before 12 o'clock.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 5 days a week and evenings. Room 525, Zolman Bldg., Telephone Pennsylvania 2057.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Well furnished room, heat, bath, and board; private home. Telephone Col. 3239-J. 1822 Ontario St.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY desires room and board in home where she may have companionship. Box 2305, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY, East between 10th and 12th Sts., near 11th St. Telephone 270 Madison Ave.

Paying Guests

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

CAMP FREEDOM, Pleasant N. J., 300 Central Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 1212. Camp by the ocean; guests who need living quarters are welcomed. Tel. 291-3.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Home with attention.

Wanted—Ladies, room 3, 1113 The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave.

Tenare

Home of refinement, attractively appointed; harmonious environment for study and rest; experienced care if needed. Illustrated booklet, Mrs. KATHRYN BARKER, Princeton, N. J., Tel. Princeton 755.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Good home in N. Y. C. for little girl, four years; one who would be kind and loving; kindness are employed; must be comfortable and clean. Box 672, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are re-

ad at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON: 107 Malcolm St., Tel. Back Bay 4230
270 Madison Ave., Tel. California 2722
2 Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 5406
54 Franklin St., Tel. North 91-99
11 Via Magna, Tel. North 91-99
1436 McCormick Bldg., Tel. Wash. 7182
1000 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 3005
426 Rock Bldg., Tel. Ontario 3005
706 Commercial Bldg., Tel. Victor 2702
625 Market St., Tel. Sutter 7240
626 Van Ness Bldg., Tel. Faller 2980
706 Empire Bldg., Tel. Main 0420
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg., Tel. Main 0420

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

Ideal Home

A BARGAIN—New especially easy terms—in Cranford, New Jersey, a delightful suburban community containing distance of New York, with fine public schools and Christian Science Church. Large modern house with acre of beautifully planted grounds and can purchase this beautiful home with every modern convenience for less than half of its real value because owner is leaving this part of the country. For particulars inquire of R. T. BUNNING, 1444 152 Ave. 318, New York City. (Tel. Pennsylvania 7100) or call Cranford 337.

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High Grade PASTRIES
All kinds of cakes made to order at short notice.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ENGLEWOOD

Palisade

Storage Battery Co.

WILLARD BATTERIES
CARBURETORS
AUTO ELECTRICIANS
Tel. 1444 70 West Palisade Ave.

Ye Art Embroidery Shoppe

46 Dean Street Englewood, N. J.
WE DO FINE INITIALS
AND MONOGRAMS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

While it might be assumed that the proposal made by President Coolidge to refund a part of the federal income tax levied during the present year on earnings reported for the year 1925 would be welcomed without protest or demur, it appears that economists are prepared to interpose serious doubts as to the soundness of the plan. The mere fact that the sum collected is somewhat larger than preliminary estimates indicated, and that as a result a surplus has been accumulated, seems not to be regarded as justification for turning back to the sources of origin one-tenth or one-eighth of the total.

At first blush it might appear that such a uniform refunding plan would afford exactly the solution sought. It might be unanimously agreed that those who have paid in excess of the national needs should be made the primary beneficiaries of such a redistribution. But there at once appears what may be regarded as an important counterbalancing consideration. It was immediately made clear when the President's plan was announced that the great industrial corporations, having been the largest taxpayers, would, of course, receive the largest share of the refund. It would be a simple mathematical undertaking to compute the amounts to be refunded on the basis of taxes actually paid.

But the element of apparent inequality enters when it is realized that the taxes paid by efficiently organized producing industries are charged back by the corporations or individuals operating them as an item of overhead cost, just as in the case of state and municipal taxes assessed against the tangible properties involved. The item is a perfectly proper one, no doubt. It being admitted that by this more or less direct method the total of federal taxes paid is reflected just as directly and just as unfavourably in the cost of production which is adopted as the basis upon which the market or selling price of the commodities produced is fixed, the consumers have already paid, or eventually will pay, the tax levied upon the producer.

Argument might be presented to convince anyone of the unfairness of any plan which would reimburse the larger taxpayers if they already have written off the tax expense by charging it to the ultimate consumer. The amounts which would be refunded to the average wage earner or salaried employee would not be large in comparison to those which the industrial corporations and their participating stockholders would receive. If it can be satisfactorily established, therefore, that the chief beneficiaries under the proposed plan are not fairly entitled to the relief which would be afforded, it may be the more readily understood why the proposal has not been hailed with the applause usually accorded tax reform.

It must be agreed that any acceptable plan for the reduction of the federal tax burden should assure complete equality in the benefits provided. If it is ascertained that the rates now fixed will return a surplus even under less favorable economic conditions than now prevail, a comprehensive revision of the schedules should be undertaken. No one would pretend to argue, of course, that any refund made to industrial corporations upon taxes already paid would be reflected in future cost sheets or selling prices. But it may be assumed that reductions made in taxes hereafter to be paid would, in the natural course of events, be more or less equably distributed for the benefit of the consumers.

Hence those among the members of the President's own party who are not in accord with him in the matter of the proposed refund find it possible to defend their position upon the ground that it is wise, until it is shown that the annual surplus from income taxes is more or less unvarying, to devote it, in the meantime, to the reduction of the national debt.

An Unwarranted Charge of Socialism

An example of the curious cross-currents in American politics that influence the decision of the voters was manifested in the recent gubernatorial contest in the State of New York. The unsuccessful candidate endeavored to give prominence, as issues of the campaign, to the charges: First, that his opponent had failed to investigate conditions affecting the milk supply of New York City; and secondly, that the plan for water-power development favored by Governor Smith was "Socialistic." As to the immediate necessity for action to bring into use the great natural forces of rivers now unharnessed, there was no dispute. It is conceded that the public welfare will be promoted by the largest possible utilization of these forces, but there is a pronounced difference of opinion as to the method by which the development should be undertaken. As against Governor Smith's proposals for state construction of dams and plants, to be leased for operation by private enterprise, the Republican candidate urged the leasing of the power sites by the State to operating companies, leaving to the latter all expenditures for construction. Which of these methods will best serve the public's interests is a matter that only practical experience can determine, and the issue raised would hardly seem to be one that can be settled by applying the word "Socialism" to the plan for state aid in the initial stages of development.

That despite the charge of "Socialism" Governor Smith was re-elected by a large majority, by no means indicates that any considerable number of the New York voters favor Socialistic theories of government. Most of those who allowed the issue to influence their vote in favor of the Democratic candidate would doubtless vigorously deny that they are Socialists. They might recall that the great development of the American transcontinental railways was made possible by large grants of government money and lands in aid of the construction of the roads, leaving their operation in the hands of private companies.

The coming of electricity has created new problems that should be discussed on their

merits without bringing in irrelevant charges of favoring un-American policies. Probably nowhere on the globe can be found a population less inclined to Socialism than that of the Canadian Province of Ontario, yet the development there of electric power under government auspices has been highly successful. There is no danger that New York State will become Socialistic because of aid given to a much-needed public improvement.

The results of the recent elections to the House of Representatives are interesting from several different angles. The loss of Republican seats was less, proportionately, than in the case of United States senators. Notable victories were gained by the dry forces, and 70 per cent of the representatives are strongly in favor of maintaining and enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. From another aspect, however, the elections are significant, for the Republicans have a safe majority of the state delegations in the House of Representatives. It is conceivable that this may be of some importance in the presidential election of 1928.

In the event that the electoral college does not give a majority to a presidential candidate—that is, if the votes are distributed among three candidates—the Constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall choose the President by ballot; that the vote shall be taken by states, with each state having one vote, and that a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In 1924 there was considerable speculation as to what would happen were the three-party contest of that year to throw the election into the House of Representatives. The delegations of Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire and New Jersey were evenly divided between the parties. There was a likelihood of a tie in Maryland also, and it was possible that Wisconsin and North Dakota might be disposed to vote for La Follette. In the House of the Sixty-eighth Congress, therefore, there were only twenty-one or twenty-two state delegations controlled by Republicans, and the Constitution provides that a majority of the states is necessary for a choice.

No such possibility will exist in 1928. The Republicans have majorities of twenty-seven state delegations. The Democrats have nineteen. Two state delegations are evenly divided. The verdict of the House of Representatives will therefore be known in advance. The House elected in 1926 would determine the result of the presidential election in 1928, although in the latter year a new House would have been chosen. This is one of the provisions of the Constitution which would be changed by the adoption of the so-called Norris Amendment to the Constitution, changing the dates of congressional sessions and the Inauguration Day. A resolution proposing such an amendment to the Constitution has passed the Senate three times, but the House has as yet declined to act. It is worthy of note also that the new House of Representatives is apportioned on the basis of the 1910 census. Apportionment on the 1920 census would not affect the lineup of state delegations, so great is the Republican primacy. It might, however, affect the composition of the electoral college, but this in 1928 will be determined as of 1910, because action by Congress at the coming session is extremely improbable.

While it is the accepted theory of every democratic government that there should be assured to those governed the right of free decision as to how and by whom they shall be governed, it is not quite clear whether it is absolutely safe to leave to the same people the privilege of determining for themselves the question as to the necessity of expressing their choice and preference. It is because of this undetermined policy that it is frequently proposed either to penalize those who fail or refuse to vote, or, if the effort be to attain an equally representative expression of opinion, to reward, in some form, those who thoughtfully and habitually exercise the right of suffrage.

Before it would be possible to agree upon either of the proposed expedients and to prescribe the measure of punishment to be imposed in case of failure or refusal to vote, or to fix the value or nature of the reward of merit bestowed upon the men and women who do vote, steps should be taken to ascertain why it is that even in general elections in the United States only one-half of the qualified voters, approximately speaking, go to the polls. It would be vain to ascribe this negligent attitude to the belief held by non-voters that they will be misgoverned in any event. That, in effect, is often the plea of the men and women who seek to excuse what, to their more patriotic neighbors, appears remissness. But that is a specious and flimsy plea at best. They are not misgoverned. Perhaps it would be unfair to intimate that possibly they are better governed than they deserve to be, considering their own refusal to express before election an emphatic choice as they sometimes seek to indicate after the votes are counted.

It would be interesting if it might be shown more or less conclusively whether the states and the Nation would be better governed and their affairs more wisely directed if all able to qualify as voters took advantage of their opportunity. Presupposing a condition under which all voted voluntarily, or under which it was possible to induce, by fear of punishment or by promise of reward, all recalcitrant voters to express their choice, one might wonder if the tendency might not be toward a withdrawal of delegated powers, now generously and wisely provided for, and a simultaneous assertion of individualism, which now finds expression in the reclaimed right to initiate laws and to repeal them by referendum vote.

Of course, there are those who contend that closer approach to what they declare to be "pure democracy" marks a progressive stage in the expression of truly democratic ideals. But

against this insistence it must be conceded that no fair test of such processes can be made possible until the expression of the popular choice at the polls approximates that of a representative number of those entitled to vote.

While theoretically it is admitted that every citizen should exercise the right of choice in the selection of public officials, thereby assuring a more representative if not actually a better government, it cannot be as generously conceded that the citizen who has habitually refrained from voting, thereby hoping to escape the possibility of doing duty as a juror and the certainty of being assessed for poll taxes, would bring to the polls just the wisdom or patriotism needed to raise the level of excellence in the public service.

The ancient attitude of contempt for inhabitants of rural regions, affected by dwellers in cities, has not been lacking in the United States, although it is less excusable there than elsewhere, because that Nation's rapidly growing big towns have been made very largely by people born in "the country." On this account, assumption of urban superiority in America is a reflection by great numbers of city folk on their own origin, and expresses contempt not only for "country cousins" in general, but also for actual brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers.

A phase of this "city" attitude is the singling out of particular regions for habitual criticism and ridicule. An American state that has been the object of such unfavorable comment is Vermont. But of late that State has been making noticeable strides forward in the march of progress. Indications of this have been many and varied. Evidences of advancement given recently in two important directions furnish ground for justifiable pride on the part of Vermonters and gratification to the hosts of outsiders who cherish a warm affection for the State. Striking testimony is given to the development in the last few years of the State's educational facilities and its forests.

Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, editor of the New England Journal of Education, who has made a close study of the Nation's schools for forty years, recently made a tour of Vermont for special examination of its educational conditions. After his survey he declared, in an address at the state capital, that he was convinced that Vermont had made more progress in educational improvement, and particularly in its rural schools, than any other state in the country. Coming from so competent and distinguished an authority, this testimony is specially valuable. As the population of Vermont is so largely rural, there being few towns of considerable size in the State, evidence of great progress in its country schools is particularly gratifying. It means much for the future of the commonwealth.

Figures recently given by the Vermont forestry service show how great the advance in the development of the woods of the State has been. They indicate clearly that the people realize that mistakes have been made in the past and are determined that every effort to correct them shall be made in the present and future.

As to private plantings of trees: In 1907, there were 35,000 seedlings set out. In 1914, the total was 869,000. The war was a temporary setback, but a surprising jump followed the armistice, and in 1925 the private plantings reached 1,335,000 trees. This year the total has been 1,740,785. Town forests and plantings to protect watersheds have made substantial progress. Rutland city, with 1800 acres of protected watershed and 416,000 trees, leads the State, but other towns are moving. Essex Junction has bought and planted 700 acres with 240,000 state trees. On Montpelier's 800 acres over 150,000 trees have been planted. And so it goes throughout the Green Mountains.

Striking progress has also been shown in other directions in recent years—in agriculture, in the development of water power, in the establishment of varied industries and in the summer resort business. The pastime of casting slurs on Vermont is losing its point, for it will soon simply expose ignorance of facts on the part of those who indulge in it.

Random Ramblings

Senator Reed criticizes President Coolidge's advocacy of the conscription of capital equally with men in the event of war, on the ground that dollars would hustle into hiding and thereby make the carrying on of war impossible. That's just it. Looks as if the Senator was "hoist with his own petard."

A tourist complains that such a prosaic thing as an ice card should be hanging on the gate post of the President's home in Northampton. "Keeping Cool with Coolidge" apparently begins in the home.

The new "rubber plating" process is said to promise a revolution in the rubber industry. That, however, is an old story, for revolution in the rubber industry started years ago with rubber tires.

That 130-pound army recruit who can tear three packs of cards in half ought to have little difficulty with red tape.

Though the rowing season is over at most colleges, they are still doing a lot of punting on the football field.

A good way to help ease the world's burdens is not to load up the ash can too heavily for the faithful collector.

The first taste of snow shoveling is not usually followed by a request for a second helping.

Now come the days when some of the daylight saved in the summer would come in handy.

At last the perfect family motorcar has appeared. It has two steering wheels and dual control.

Plant tulips now that they may be ready in the spring to kiss the May sunshine.

A club that exerts a strong influence at this time of year is the Christmas Club.

The season's best cellar—the one filled with coal.

The Inherent Charm of Paris

YES, Paris is charming. There is a thrill in the very name. What most fascinates me in Paris, however, is the great outdoor, living motion picture of people. Nowhere else, not even in Cairo, Constantinople, Naples, nor London itself, have I been so interested in the multifarious and multicolored side of humanity.

Why they seem different is difficult to explain. Possibly it is because the people are so individual, or because of the unexpected. You dare not hazard what you will see a person in the act of doing next. But come with me for a leisurely drive, and I will give you some concrete examples of what I mean.

There is nothing like the old horse-drawn open carriage from which to see Paris. True, there are not many of them now, alas! But it is possible to find an occasional one idling near the Madeleine or the Place Vendôme—a relic and a welcome reminder of more leisurely times. There is something fascinating about the old dilapidated vehicle itself; something rather pitiful and touching about its last lame but courageous efforts to look respectable and inviting now that its days of prosperity are past.

The old cocher—gentle fellow—still clinging tenaciously to his time-worn tall hat, takes care, as of old, to smooth out and fold his tattered coat and to lay it on the box as if it had come from the tailor's but today. Yes, the veteran fiacre can give you a ride such as no taxi can confer: a pleasant, airy, leisurely jog-trot, which enables you to see what is going on about you—and to think.

There is no vague impression of trees whisking by, of scores of pedestrians seeming to fly in the opposite direction. Everything around you, as you pass along "in state," as it were, is just natural. The passers-by approach, linger in view a few seconds, and disappear; but not until you have had time to scrutinize them and deduce what manner of folk they are—at least the most interesting and typical of them.

One cannot go far in Paris without giving way to the inclination to venture a guess at the nationality of this or that person. It's an interesting game, whose only drawback is that the opportunity to verify one's observations and conclusions scarcely ever arises.

For instance, take that party strolling down under the trees—the middle-aged gentleman and the two young women, evidently his daughters. They might be French, for they are smartly dressed and well groomed, and seem quite at home in their surroundings; yet you feel convinced they are not! It is hard to say exactly why. But surely the younger pair have that easy, strolling yet firm gait which seems to characterize the Anglo-Saxons, in contrast to the rather mincing, short-stepped, dainty walk of their French sisters. And the gentleman? Well, his face betrays him! But at that, it is not easy to be too sure of oneself.

The folk seem to go about mostly in twos and threes, chatting gaily for the most part; others—visitors, probably—look wistfully and curiously about them. But the picture is changing all the time. . . . Look at that lady with the tiny dog that has broken loose and is making impish circles round and round her, dragging behind it the fawny leather leash.

With her head bent down in fruitless persuasion, Madame nearly collides with the grave, bearded Monsieur coming in the opposite direction. A profuse exchange of "pardons" (with that well-rounded "r" which we for-

eigners find it so hard to acquire), and Monsieur passes on his stately way, carefully replacing his silk hat. An altogether impeccable, immaculate gentleman, he has evidently "arrived"—and is quite conscious of it!

And now we come to the other end of life's scale, the Paris children. Look at this happy little band at play; dainty creatures, all chubby legs and laughter, prattling away as they fling their ball to and fro on the wide sidewalk, beneath the trees.

How charming to stop and listen for a while to their delicate young accents, to the soft French that trips so lightly from their lips; and to reflect ironically on the laborious hours that we foreigners have spent in trying to master their tongue! Surely there are no students of a nation's language so apt as those who do not even realize that they are learning it—the children.

Their nurses, too, are always a source of interest to the visitor, for it is obvious that they are not, as a rule, Paris-born women. Their quaintly shaped black or white headress, their clear complexions speak indubitably of Brittany or Normandy, while here and there one sees the dusky features that tell of southern origin, of Provence or the Mediterranean coast.

And speaking of children and their guardians, one inevitably recalls and compares these of Paris with their counterparts that haunt the shores of the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, and Central Park in New York. All the world over, they fascinate us; no racial prejudices among the children; no international debts and doubts among the countless playmates of Peter Pan; just a common seeking after happiness. If only the nations could emulate them and their ways!

But to pass on, for there is always something fresh to notice. Look at this couple on the refuge, balancing themselves, as it were, in a futile effort to cross the road. It is quite a problem, this street crossing in Paris, for the traffic moves faster than in either London or New York. The Parisians have made it a fine art, and the maneuvering of the traffic is accomplished with remarkable safety.

And then there are the more lonely, the isolated frequenters of this ever-changing but changeless stage. Look at that fellow sprawling languidly on the wooden seat, his newspaper fallen from his hand. Large-rimmed hat and profuse black tie; he may be an artist from the Latin quarter—or just somebody who wishes he were one. At any rate, he has evidently become tired of making pencil or mental notes, such as we are doing, and has drifted into the land of dreams.

But here's another contrast. Observe that bronzed, strong-looking man on the next seat, with a mackintosh beside him. He's obviously an Englishman, even if a glance at his brogues did not give him away. Probably spending a few days in Paris on his return from some walking tour in the south. Everyone comes to the Bois to see the daily pageant.

And all the time the bell on our horse's collar continues its somnolent tinkling. I like that bell; it is so soothing. Sometimes of an evening when my wife and I take a drive like this, it almost lulls us into drowsiness, if not to slumber. But we must turn round and wend our way back. . . .

Paris is indeed fascinating. G. K.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN is about to receive a new attraction, namely, an artificial hill, which will be erected on the fair grounds in the west of the city, where the wireless mast carrying a restaurant located fifty meters above the ground already has become a center of interest. The new hill will be made of the earth and sand excavated in the course of relaying the tracks of the big Charlottenburg station. It will have a height of eighty meters, thus surpassing the hitherto highest "mountain" of Berlin, the Kreuzberg, by sixteen meters. In the winter its slopes will be converted into a huge run, adding much to the enjoyment of the boys and girls of all ages. Another interesting feature of this city now under construction will be six covered tennis courts, to be opened in one of the side streets of the Kurfürstendamm Boulevard. They will be the first of their kind here, and tennis players are happy that they will be enabled to continue their sport through the winter months.

The B. Z. am Mittag, one of Berlin's most popular papers, is now publishing short lists of notable passengers leaving for the United States on the big German ships, being the first paper to introduce this custom successfully in this country. Among the names of the last list was that of Mrs. James Walker, the wife of the Mayor of New York, who had come to Germany at the invitation of the Hamburg American Line to christen its latest ship, the New York. She was much feted during her stay here, and was even received by President von Hindenburg. Mrs. Walker took the hearts of the Berliners by storm when she spoke kind words about their city, lauding especially the cleanliness of its streets. In return they were much interested in what she had to say about American women and their co-operation with men.

The Zeppelin works are busy building a new giant airship for a service between Spain and Argentina which will have a length of 250 meters, a breadth of thirty-one meters and a height of thirty-five meters. Since this ship is to be used primarily for passenger service, the captain's gondola and the passenger cabin will be separated from one another. In the Los Angeles (ZR III), it will be remembered, they were in one. The ship will have seven engines, each in a gondola of its own. Work on the hull will be commenced in about five weeks, while the first trial flights are expected to take place in a year. The lighter-than-air people, however, will have to get busy if they wish to catch up with the heavier-than-air pilots. Not less than six pilots of the German Luft Hansa (air traffic company) here have now flown more than 300,000 kilometers each in the course of the daily service. Each of them, therefore, has encircled the globe, in theory, almost eight times.

Of the 1143 schools in Prussia in existence last year, 358 have the names of prominent persons, and of this number almost half, namely, 136, are called after members of the house of Hohenzollern, according to a statement recently made by a Republican. Twenty-five schools bear the name of either Emperor William I or Emperor William II; twenty-three that of Queen Louise; nineteen that of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria; sixteen that of Emperor Frederick; twelve of King William, and seven that of the former Crown Princess Cecilie. Only forty-nine schools, he continued, are named after poets, whereby it is interesting to note that Friedrich von Schiller with twelve schools is given preference to Goethe with only seven schools, perhaps because his dramas, "Jean d'Arc" and the "Robbers," appeal to the pupils more than Goethe's "Faust," while his famous poem, "The Bell," is known to every German schoolboy for its length.

One school is called after Gerhard Hauptmann, one of Germany's most prominent living playwrights. Ten schools have the name of Bismarck. There surely would have been more, the compiler added, had the Kaiser not disliked him. Two, it is interesting to note, are named after Walter Rathenau, one of the most distinguished Foreign Ministers of the young German Republic, who was assassinated some years ago. One school located in the Baltic port of Swinemünde is called after Admiral von Tirpitz, the advocate of the submarine war. While ten schools,

moreover, are named after von Hindenburg, not one is named after General Ludendorff. Only two honor Martin Luther by bearing his name. Since the revolution, it is interesting to note, 105 new schools were opened in Prussia.

The announcement by the Ministry of Posts that the ten-pfennig stamp of the new issue bearing the heads of prominent German composers, poets and philosophers will show the head of Frederick the Great, has led to no little controversy here. First of all, Bavaria protested against this outburst of "Prussianism." The head of one of the most Prussian kings that ever lived should not adorn a stamp of the Reich, they say, and they ask whether the Prussians would like a stamp with the head of a Bavarian king. The Republicans, too, got busy, seeing a new form of monarchistic propaganda at the back of this affair. The head of a monarch does not belong on a stamp of the Republic, they aver, and furthermore they point out that it is the ten-pfennig stamp which is used most in Germany that is selected to display his head. Thus, should the new stamp be issued according to the original plan, it may happen that true Bavarians and true Republicans will avoid using the monarchistic stamp, preferring to make use of two five-pfennig stamps instead with the impress of the poet Schiller, while monarchists may be tempted to increase the volume of their mail in order to use as many Frederick the Great stamps as possible.

Dr. Peltzer, one of Germany's best light athletes, who won one of the events in the British championships and defeated Nurmi and Wide over the distance of 1500 meters, is a strong supporter of prohibition, according to a Berlin newspaper.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The 48-Hour Week Law Controversy

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your recent story, commenting upon the hearing on the proposed forty-eight-hour week law for women before the New York State Industrial Survey Commission, gave the impression that the point involved is a shorter workday for all workers.

There is no difference of opinion, so far as one can see, with regard to the desirability of a shorter workday for all workers, but the statement of one of the proponents of the forty-eight-hour law for women, concerning the advantage of a forty-four-hour week for all workers, both men and women, in her factory, through voluntary agreement between the employer and her employees, and not prohibiting overtime, had nothing whatever to do with the controversial issue before the commission, i. e., whether there shall be a forty-eight-hour law applying to women only, and forbidding them to work overtime in case of necessity or emergency.

The Woman's Party claims that labor legislation based upon sex is itself a denial of the equality of men and women before the law; that to restrict by law the hours of labor of women but not those of men perpetuates the idea that women are a class apart in industry, who are only allowed to work at special hours, under special supervision and subject to special governmental regulations, and deepens the impression that women are essentially inferior as economic units.

The passage of the proposed forty-eight-hour measure for women only would, we believe, undermine women's chance for industrial equality with men. The woman worker's scope of activity would be restricted. She would have less opportunities in securing employment, because the hours she could offer her employer would be fewer than those which the man could offer. She would not receive equal pay with the man worker, because the hours of service would be unequal.

JANE NORMAN SMITH, New York State Chairman, National Woman's Party, New York, N. Y.